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FURTHER REACTION TO ANDROPOV SS-20 PROPOSAL

Arbatov: U.S. Counter Needed

LD301451 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet people have received with deep interest and approval the important new proposals put forward in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA questions. Academician Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada, gave an interview to our correspondent Boris Kalyagin:

[Begin video recording] [Kalyagin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, how far do you consider that the new Soviet initiative expressed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov can help to ease the holding of the Geneva talks on medium-range means [sredstva] in Europe?

[Arbatov] If the American side really wants an agreement, it seems to me that the Soviet Union's new proposals have in practice removed all obstacles to such an accord. The most important factor is that the Soviet Union is proposing, is agreeing, that it will have -- both as regards the number of delivery vehicles and the quantity of warheads -- fewer means, medium-range means, in Europe than it had in 1976, when nobody was yet speaking about this NATO two-track decision about the deployment of U.S. missiles and so forth. You know, simply out of curiosity I have picked up this yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute dealing with arms and disarmament in the world -- it is for 1976 -- which relates all events in detail and meticulously, and there is no mention here of Soviet medium-range means. Everyone was absolutely calm. So now we are returning to that time, even to one which is somewhat more favorable from the NATO point of view -- some things in NATO have been increased a little, but we will have a little less. Now, so to speak, the moment of truth is coming, as they say, when the other side's genuine aim will be laid bare...

[Kalyagin interrupts] What they want in the West...

[Arbatov] What the American side has wanted. They have wanted only to deploy missiles in Europe and have been using the talks as a means of covering this up. If they are really seeking agreement they must respond in some way; they must move their half of the distance, if the Soviet Union has done so.

[Kalyagin] Evidently we have removed the objections not just of the United States and the countries of Western Europe, but those of Japan?

[Arbatov] Of course. In general this proposal has great importance, because in fact it removes the ground from under the main directions of the mass attack against the Soviet proposals. I hope that this Soviet proposal will stimulate the interest of these countries in dialogue, in the commencement of a dialogue on questions concerning strengthening security and strengthening peace and disarmament. [end video recording]

U.S. 'Official' Reaction Rapped

[Text] The official American reaction to the Soviet proposals was negative. The State Department and administration officials have said that the United States cannot accept two of the key issues pertaining to medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

The first is what they said was Soviet insistence that the British and French nuclear forces should be taken into account, and the second that no American missiles, either Pershing II or cruise missiles, should be deployed.

According to the Reagan administration the new American missiles in Europe are needed to preserve parity with the Soviet Union in Europe. The arguments don't hold water. If President Reagan claims that helicopters in Nicaragua are a threat to United States security and that an airstrip in Grenada being extended to promote tourism has a military potential and also poses a threat to the United States, what kind of reaction from the Soviet Union do United States officials expect to the deployment of 572 nuclear-tipped missiles in Europe? They will be able to hit targets in the USSR while the comparable Soviet missiles cannot reach American territory. It'll take the Pershing II missiles from 6 to 8 minutes to reach the Soviet Union. It should be stressed in this connection that the flight time of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles is around 25 minutes. Who is going to be at a disadvantage then, the side that can hit the other in 8 minutes, or the side that can react to such a strike only after it is hit?

Another point is that Britain and France at present have some 300 nuclear warheads that are more powerful than the atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima; they are aimed at the Soviet Union. What would be the American reaction if some Soviet ally was in possession of, say, 30 warheads that could reach the United States, let alone 300? It is inconceivable that the United States would simply shrug them off as a nuisance. It is not clear, therefore, why this country is denied the right to be equally concerned about its security, that is threatened by America's allies in Europe.

The deployment of American missiles in Europe will compel the Soviet Union to take counter steps, including those that will put the United States in a smilar position. This has been stressed time and again by Soviet leaders. It's doubtful in this connection that the policy of the Reagan administration spells more security for the American people.

Bulgaria's Dzhurov, Beijing Paper Cited

PM301540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following A Consistent Policy of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Yu.V. Andropov's proposals reflect the immutability of the Soviet Union's policy aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, has stated. The world is witness to the fact that until now all the most important initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and developing peaceful coexistence and detente have been and continue to be made by the socialist community. The imperialist countrie's approach to the questions of war and peace is completely the opposite. Under pressure from Washington, the West is pumping up tension and nudging the world toward increasing confrontation and toward war. A special danger is presented by the plans for deploying the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of countries of Western Europe. American Pershings in Europe are a threat to the whole world.

The Beijing daily RENMIN RIBAO publishes a XINHUA agency report from Moscow in which detailed extracts are quoted from Yu.V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions.

Soviet Flexibility Has 'Limits'

PM301204 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of the Security of All Peoples"]

[Text] Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has called the nuclear arms race in Europe the pain center of the present complex and tense stage of international relations. Seeking to achieve military superiority on the continent and to acquire here the potential for delivering a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union and its allies, the other Warsaw Pact states, the United States is rapidly preparing to deploy its medium-range nuclear weapons -- the Pershing II and cruise missiles -- on the territory of a number of West European countries.

Considering the great danger of this development of events, the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything in its power to achieve a mutually acceptable accord with the United States to prevent another twist -- an extremely menacing twist at that -- to the nuclear arms race in Europe. At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe the USSR is presenting an honest, consistent, and at the same time flexible stance based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. To sum up the substance of the series of constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks, their implementation would lead to a reduction by approximately two-thirds of the overall number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the USSR and NATO sides. Only aircraft would be reduced on the NATO side, while on the Soviet side missiles would also be reduced, including a considerable number of the modern SS-20 missiles. As a result the Soviet Union would have considerably fewer missiles and warheads than it had in 1976, when no one in the West was talking about USSR superiority in this category of armaments.

However, the West has frequently asserted that, in agreeing to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, the Soviet Union merely intended to redeploy them in its eastern regions. Loyal to its ideal of safeguarding lasting peace and the peoples' security and averting the threat of nuclear war, the USSR declared its readiness to take a major new step. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of the new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will reduce its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles in the possession of Britain and France and even liquidate a considerable number of its most modern missiles, known in the West as SS-20's.

The new Soviet initiative shows that the CPSU and the Soviet state are again displaying goodwill for a positive solution of a problem which worries not only the European peoples but also the peoples of the Asian countries and all mankind. All ground has been cut from under the feet of those who have tried to allege that, while submitting one proposal after another in Geneva, the USSR in actual fact intended to hold on to the SS-20 missiles subject or education by simply moving them from Europe to the East. At the same time the concern voiced by China and Japan over the possibility of this redeployment is deprived of any justification.

The Soviet Union's constructive approach to the most acute problems of the present day, its desire to do everything in its power to find ways out at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, and the consistent nature of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy have generated a most positive response around the world.

The press, radio, and television and eminent political and public figures in many foreign countries note that the Soviet leadership is persistently trying to clear the way to agreement in Geneva. This is of particular importance because the U.S. side, as is well known, has deadlocked the Geneva talks. In advancing "options" known to be unacceptable, it is essentially thinking only of a formal pretext for implementing its plans to deploy first-strike weapons in Europe targeted against the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states.

Emphasizing the consistency and persistence of Soviet foreign policy, the foreign mass media note that the USSR's new initiative followed the proposals just put forward for averting the real and dreadful peril of the extension of the arms race into space. This proposal found material embodiment in the Soviet Union's undertaking not to be the first to place any type of antisatellite weapon in space as long as other states, including the United States, also refrain from doing so, and also in the Soviet draft treaty "On banning the use of force in space or from space against the earth," officially submitted to the United Nations.

All this shows yet again that the Soviet Union pursues no more important task than protecting mankind from the race in lethal armaments or averting the danger of nuclear war. If the United States and its NATO allies were to show the slightest desire to really reach agreement on an equal basis, matters at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe would take an entirely different course from their present one and an agreement would not be long in coming. However, Soviet flexibility does have its limits -- they are dictated by the security interests of the Soviet state and its allies. "If the U.S. stance at the talks remains unconstructive and one-sided, and matters reach the point of the actual deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed, "we will naturally have to take corresponding countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on a regional, European, and global scale. No one should have any uncertainty on that score."

The peace-loving foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoys the full support of the entire Soviet people. It is also warmly approved by the Soviet Armed Forces servicemen. By their strenuous martial labor they are tirelessly strengthening the might of their great socialist motherland and making a substantial contribution to safeguarding the peoples' lasting and reliable security.

U.S. DESIRES 'EARLY SITING' OF EUROMISSILES

LD301847 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 30 Aug 83

["Where Washington Is Headed For?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- News analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Quoting a U.S. congressional report, REUTER disclosed the location of a secret military base in West Germany earmarked for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. Several days ago the British press informed the public that U.S. nuclear warheads for cruise missiles to be stationed in Britain have secretly been delivered to Britain. Preparations for the siting of U.S. missiles is under way in Italy as well. What is behind it? Is it a prelude of sorts to the decisive round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe due to open in Geneva September 6?

The above-mentioned facts are a fresh confirmation that NATO top-siders have singled out and have been following ever since only one line from the so-called "double track decision", namely its part that calls for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. As to the other part of the decision which provides for negotiations, all indicators are that Washington and NATO regard them as a screen of sorts for concealing their militarist plans.

This is confirmed by the negative and lop-sided position of the USA -- at least to this date -- in Geneva. What is the essence of the position which Washington has been advertising as peaceful and flexible? The essence of the notorious U.S. "zero option" is: zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for NATO. The intermediate option calls on the USSR to unilaterally reduce its entire arsenal of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, while the USA will not only retain all of its own medium-range nuclear systems, but would even gain the "right" to deploy in Western Europe -- in addition to the British and French missiles already present in Europe -- as many new American missiles as the number of Soviet missiles that would remain.

In other words, the case in point is an effort to upset by any means the approximate parity of nuclear forces of the USSR and NATO, and to press the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament, to leave our country defenseless in the face of hundreds of NATO nuclear missiles. Should one really try to prove that calling such approach "flexibility" can only be a mockery of common sense?

Every secret will out. No matter how hard Washington is trying to conceal the facts proving that its real aim is not the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe but an early siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- a move turning it into a U.S. nuclear hostage -- the truth will show itself. And this cannot but cause increasing alarm of both the European international public.

SOVIET, U.S. START TALKS STANDS CONTRASTED

PM301948 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 34, Aug 83 pp 5-7

[Aleksandr Aleksimov article: "Strategic Arms Talks: Why No Progress"]

[Text] The fourth round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments ended at the beginning of August. Discussed at these talks which have been going on since the summer of 1982, are crucial issues, agreement on which would make for military-strategic stability in the world, and tangibly reduce the danger of nuclear war. The further development of the international situation in general and the security of the nations depend in large measure on such agreement being reached. In a word, strategic arms limitation and reduction is a problem of global dimensions.

How do things now stand in Geneva? Full clarity on this is essential also because official Washington seeks to make it appear as if the U.S. delegation there is negotiating actively, seriously, in good faith, displaying "flexibility" and sincerely striving for "deep reductions" of strategic armaments. The U.S. press says the American delegation has been acting in conformity with the directives announced by President Reagan on June 8 in connection with the opening of the latest round in the talks.

According to the President, the purpose of the directives was "to adjust" the U.S. position in the talks to bring it into line with the recommendations of the commission headed by General Scowcroft on the question of the expediency of the development and production of the strategic MX missile and in this way to undertake "new efforts" in Geneva. It should be mentioned that in exchange for nebulous promises to seek agreement with the Russians, the White House, with Scowcroft's assistance, has already obtained congressional consent to the financing of a system of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"Adjustment" Without Change

As regards the talks as such, the U.S. approach, despite a few changes of a cosmetic nature, continues to flout the basic principle of equality and equal security. Washington is merely keeping the negotiations ticking over like an idling engine while its end objective is to go ahead with the strategic arms build-up, to heighten the nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and to legalize the U.S. military programmes.

Washington often speaks of the draft treaty submitted by the U.S. delegation as an instance of its "flexibility." The fact is, however, that in-built in the much-publicized draft is the same unwillingness to seek a mutually acceptable agreement that would effectively limit nuclear armaments, make for stability, and ensure a real scaling down of the nuclear confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

What Washington is trying to palm off as an "adjustment" of its position essentially boils down to a certain increase in the numerical level of ballistic missiles on both sides. This primarily follows from the military plans of the administration, which, as is known, proposes to deploy after the MX also "small" single-warhead ICBMs.

Thus in practical terms the "flexibility" of the U.S. side in determining the overall level of ballistic missiles, the raising of the 850-unit ceiling on ballistic missiles which the U.S. proposed earlier, is projected at finding room for the latest U.S. ICBM, the Midgetman. Hence "readiness to raise the ceiling" is actually a matter of the hardening of the American position in connection with the Pentagon's plans to deploy two new types of ICBM in the near future.

Further, the U.S. position has not changed on what is most important -- it still insists on an artificial distinction being made between intercontinental ballistic missiles and strategic bombers. This sort of selective approach on the part of the American side, which places the main emphasis in whatever reductions might be made on ballistic missiles, is, irrespective of what the motivations may be said to be, an attempt to undermine the Soviet Union's defence capability, to upset the existing rough strategic parity in favour of the United States.

In other words, the "refurbished" U.S. proposal seeks to cover up by juggling with figures the very same design aimed at inducing the Soviet Union to allow its strategic strength to be eroded, to cut back more than half of its land-based intercontinental missiles, while the U.S. would be allowed to build up its own systems of this type. Paul Warnke, the former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American SALT talks, has said that Reagan's "new" proposals envisage a very sharp reduction of the Soviet Union's basic strategic forces while the United States reserves the right to produce thousands of warheads more for the MX missiles. And assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle testified before a congressional committee that the administration would carry out the MX missile, B-1 bomber and Trident submarine programmes even if an arms reduction agreement is reached with Moscow.

What, then, is the worth of U.S. President's calls for negotiations in a "constructive way"?

Egoistic Position

The U.S. side has been unable to produce any convincing arguments to justify its patently one-sided stance. Indeed, there is no justification for a groundless, artifical concept projected at gaining the advantage over the other side.

In concrete terms, the U.S. insistence on dividing strategic means into the "fast" and the "slow" and on there being a difference between the two from the standpoint of their effect on stability signifies the refusal of the U.S. to set any overall ceilings on all strategic carriers and their warheads.

Acceptance of the U.S.-proposed method of "selective limitations" and the establishment of separate levels for ballistic missiles and their warheads, on the one hand, and on heavy bombers and their armaments, on the other, without any adjustments between the two and adhering to the ceilings proposed by Washington, would mean that the Soviet Union would have to make far greater cuts in ballistic missiles, especially those of intercontinental range, than the United States. The separate ceiling on strategic bombers and their armaments on which the U.S. continues to insist would either give the U.S. -- since it has many times more of these strategic carriers than the Soviet Union -- military advantages within the framework of the agreement it proposes or compel the USSR to catch up with it by producing an additional 250 strategic bombers.

On all manner of farfetched pretexts, the Americans are trying to exclude from limitation an entire class of nuclear weaponry carried by strategic bombers -- nuclear bombs and missiles with a range of less than 600 kilometres. Besides the setting of ceilings on heavy bombers, Washington proposes limiting the number of cruise missiles carried by them provided all the Soviet medium-range bombers known in the West as the Backfire are included in that ceiling. This limit, it is held in the U.S., should be stipulated in any agreement substantially reducing the number of warheads on ballistic missiles deployed and their destructive capacity and potential. Clearly, with this appraoch an entire category of nuclear warheads of strategic significance -- the nuclear armament of strategic bombers -- would in effect be exempted from the limitation.

In short, these U.S. proposals would perpetuate the United States' preponderance in strategic air strength and, together with other elements of the U.S. proposals, ensure it strategic superiority in general.

Nor has there essentially been any change since the beginning of the talks in the "central element" of the American approach -- the limitation of the number of warheads on ballistic missiles to 5,000 units. Actually this level is a manifestation of the same selective approach which envisages -- to the advantage of the U.S. and the disadvantage of the USSR -- disproportionately bigger cutbacks in ICMBs, while in regard to heavy bombers and their armaments the U.S. would be in a far more privileged position. Here there really is an imbalance, but in favour of the U.S., not of the USSR. The American side still has more nuclear warheads on strategic carriers. Moreover, it has hundreds of forward-based means capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory. Besides, the U.S. is out further to build up its forward-based nuclear weaponry in Western Europe, which is anything but in the interests of the maintenance of approximate military-strategic balance and the strengthening of stability.

Thus, the U.S. approach to warheads on strategic carriers is in effect aimed not at reduction of strategic armaments, but at increasing them. This is evident also from the unwillingness of the U.S. to renounce on a mutual basis long-range land, air and sea-based cruise missiles, from its proposal to allow up to 8,000 cruise missiles to be deployed on strategic bombers, and from its attempts to avoid a ban on land- and sea-based long-range cruise missles. A simple count shows that the one-third reduction in warheads on ballistic missiles (from 7,500 to 5,000) proposed by the American side would be covered several times over by the large-scale deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes. It should be borne in mind that the Reagan administration plans to add some 17,000 new nuclear warheads to the U.S. arsenal in the next ten years.

Avoidance on one or another pretext of the establishment of overall limits to the number of nuclear warheads actually makes for a continuation of the strategic arms race and the heightening of the nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the U.S., with all the negative consequences for strategic stability ensuing therefrom. For if the number of warheads which the American proposal would allow to have on ballistic missiles, the number of air-based long-range cruise missiles, and the land- and sea-based long-range cruise missiles planned to be deployed in the U.S. are added up, the total would exceed by far the number of nuclear warheads the U.S. now has on its strategic carriers.

That the U.S. is bent on continuing the build-up of strategic armaments can be seen also from its concrete actions. The afore-mentioned plan approved by the U.S. administration for the deployment of the MX missiles alone will add hundreds of warheads to the existing U.S. arsenal of nuclear warheads on strategic carriers. The American side is actually also considering the development and deployment of air-launched ballistic missiles.

Double Talk

Thus, the U.S. proposals are plainly loaded against the Soviet Union as regards both strategic carriers and nuclear warheads. It all boils down to a kind of double talk on the part of the U.S. While talking about "reductions" it is actually out to expand its strategic armaments, not to lower but, on the contrary, to heighten the level of the nuclear confrontation.

To any sober-minded person it is clear that limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is one thing and the build-up of U.S. forward based weapons is quite another. With the reduction of the levels of the strategic armaments of the U.S.S.R. and U.S. the role of the American forward-based nuclear weapons would be enhanced. Moreover, the stubborn persistence with which the U.S. side is working to implement the NATO decision on the deployment in Western Europe of the new nuclear missiles capable of reaching targets deep inside Soviet territory testifies to a desire on the part of the United States not to achieve strategic stability but to gain military preponderance.

That the United States' approach is as before by no means aimed at strengthening strategic stability is evidenced also by its continued opposition to the Soviet proposal for a freeze on strategic armaments as a first and highly important step towards checking the nuclear arms race.

Essentially the American side only pretends to be ready to agree on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Actually, in keeping with the Reagan administration's false slogan about strengthening peace through the build-up of military power, its object at the talks is the legalization of the strategic arms race to obtain some sort of vindication in international law of the Pentagon's multi-billion dollar arms programmes. The entire behavior of the United States at the Geneva talks, its obstructionist policy there is, if not sabotage, a demonstration of the determination of the White House to gain military superiority, to escalate the piling up of all types of armaments.

As U.S.S.R. Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov said in his reply to questions put by a TASS correspondent on July 31, "the stand of the U.S.A., as it is now presented at the talks, is selfish and aimed at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament." That is the only real reason for the stalemate at the Geneva talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

The U.S.S.R. Stands for a Comprehensive Approach

Needless to say, it would be absurd to count on the Soviet Union being prepared to agree to any such arrangement. The peoples expect the talks to produce agreement not to continue but to terminate the arms race, not to increase the nuclear danger but effectively to reduce that danger.

The Soviet Union's policy is wholly aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, at safeguarding humanity against its deadly consequences. It was these considerations that prompted the Soviet Union to pledge unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The entire political climate would obviously be greatly improved if the United States did likewise.

The Soviet position, unlike that of the United States, is constructive. From the very outset the Soviet side has worked for the achievement of effective and fair agreement wholly based on the principle of equality and equal security. To this end the U.S.S.R. already at the first three rounds of the talks advanced its proposals for a reciprocal freeze on strategic armaments and as regards the principles of agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. on strategic arms limitation and reduction, proposals which the American side rejected out of hand.

Strategic stability can be strengthened and the danger of nuclear war reduced only through agreed effective limitation and radical reduction of strategic armaments in full conformity with the principle of equality and equal security and taking into account the legitmate interests of both sides. This approach is embodied in the draft of a strategic arms limitation and reduction treaty submitted by the Soviet delegation on March 29 of this year. But the American side continues stubbornly to avoid any businesslike discussion of this draft.

The U.S.S.R. stands for a comprehensive approach under which all strategic carriers would be subject to limitation and reduction in their totality and not by some artificially singled out groups or batches. By the same token all nuclear warheads should be counted within the limits of an agreed ceiling.

Consistently adhering to this, the only fair approach, the Soviet Union proposes the stage-by-stage reduction by the year 1990 of the total number of launching installations for ICBMs and submarine-based ballistic missiles and also of heavy bombers to 1,800 units on each side, i.e., to a level 25 per cent below the original level envisaged in the SALT-2 treaty. At each stage of the reduction (in 1985 and 1987) parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. would be maintained. At the same time the total number of nuclear warheads on the afore-mentioned means of delivery would be reduced to an equal agreed level. The overall number of nuclear warheads on all strategic carriers proposed by the Soviet Union would be less than the number of nuclear warheads the U.S. disposes of at present.

It should be noted that the reduction of the overall number of strategic carriers proposed by the Soviet side would of course be possible only if the U.S. at least refrained from building up other nuclear weapons capable of reaching targets inside Soviet territory.

As regards cruise missiles specifically, the U.S.S.R. holds that the best solution in this sphere would be to refrain from deploying these missiles of any basing mode. Evidence of the desire of the Soviet side to scale down the strategic arms race are also its proposals for a freeze on these weapons.

The Soviet approach is a reasonable one, its position is fair, and its attitude to talks is serious. It seeks agreement in practical terms, and it negotiates in good faith in a businesslike manner, advancing constructive proposals on practically all aspects of the problem.

Parity, equality and equal security -- this is the unshakable foundation on which agreement on strategic arms limitation and reduction can and must be built. This approach aimed at lowering the level of nuclear confrontation is embodied in the concrete proposals advanced by the Soviet side.

The Soviet position was once again reaffirmed by U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the recent session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is in favour of proceeding from the existing parity along the road of arms limitations and reductions so that at each given moment the balance is preserved, but at an ever lower level. This would mean using for the purposes of peace, and not missing, that truly historic opportunity offered by the existing parity."

The talks are to be resumed on October 5. The near future will show whether the American side is ready to adopt a course leading to fair and honest agreement.

REPORTS ON UN CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

Conference Opening

LD291516 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The international conference on the question of Palestine has opened in the Palace of Nations here today. Attending this important forum, which was convened by the United Nations to discuss one of the most acute and topical problems of the present are representatives of more than 120 states, as well as of PLO and U.N. agencies (The U.N. Human Rights Commission, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNESCO and others) and also a number of international and national public organizations. The ten-day conference will comprehensively examine the question of the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own state.

The conference was opened by Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general.

The message of greetings to the participants in the conference from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers has attracted great attention of the audience.

PLO Delegate's Address

LD302342 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reporting: Israel is not only trying to deprive the Palestinian people of its legitimate rights, including the right to the establishment of an independent state of its own, but to destroy it altogether, by pursuing a policy of genocide, said Faruq Gaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization who heads the Palestinian delegation to the current International Conference on the Question of Palestine here. This was the aim of Tel Aviv rulers during their intervention in Lebanon, the heavy bombing of Beirut, the barbarous destruction of Palestinian refugee camps. 70,000 Palestinians and Lebanese died and about 500,000 were left homeless as a result of that intervention.

Faruq Gaddumi bitterly criticized Washington for promising to ensure the security to Palestinian refugees and then failing to prevent the atrocious killings of women, old people and children in Shatila and Sabra camps. He called the Palestinian refugee camps massacres one of the most atrocious crimes against the defenseless people since World War II. He said that such actions would forever remain a sign of disgrace for the United States.

The head of the Palestinian delegation to the International Conference on the Question of Palsestine denounced allround aid supplied to Israel by the United States. Faruq Qaddumi reminded the delegates that the USA was sabotaging all United Nations moves devised to check the Israeli expansion, ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, the solution of the Palestinian problem and the settlement of the Middle East conflict as a whole. He said that Palestinians were determined to fight for their national interests, for a just solution to the Palestinian problem, expressed the conviction that the just Palestinian cause would triumph.

Faruq Qaddumi advocated the convocation of an international conference under the United Nations auspices and involving the USSR and the USA -- the conference whose political basis would be made by all the United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian problem. Such a conference, Faruq Qaddumi emphasised, could ensure the just peace in the Middle East for which the international public has been calling.

Comparison of USSR Greetings

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August carries in its First Edition on page 1 the text of greetings sent from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the UN sponsored conference in Palestine. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the TASS version published in the 29 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 13, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins, "To the participants in the International Conference on Palestine

"We cordially greet the participants in the International Conference on Palestine" (supplying salutation and opening paragraph).

Paragraph two, line two in PRAVDA has "implement" instead of "guarantee."

Paragraph two, line three in PRAVDA has "their own state" instead of "a national state."

Last paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads, "including the Palestine Liberation Organization" (omitting "of course").

PRAVDA adds a closing paragraph and signature: "We wish the conference participants success in their work.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers"

PRAVDA omits editorial interpolations such as "the message reads."

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT PURSUES 'ACTIVE PROTEST'

LD301359 MOscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Sergey Bogatov writes

The day of the Non-aligned Movement is observed in non-aligned countries on September 1. This remarkable date is observed by all who treasure peace, freedom of nations and progress.

In 22 years of its existence the Non-aligned Movement covered a considerable road of active protests against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, against aggression and war. The ranks of the Non-aligned Movement continue widening, ever more countries and peoples join it. The Non-aligned Movement now has over 100 members.

The non-aligned countries observe the day in conditions when the most aggressive forces of imperialism seeking military supremacy push mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, subject peoples of developing countries to the growing pressure, blackmail and threats.

The unleashing of undeclared wars against peoples of Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the incessant invasions of the territories of Angola and Mozambique by the South African Armed Forces, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, the unending tragedy of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the armed interference in the internal conflicts of independent states, an example of which are the events in the Republic of Chad -- such is the far from complete list of the latest crimes of imperialists and their flunkies.

The practice of imperialist diktat is combined with contempt for the vital needs of the development of newly-frce peoples. The recent meeting of the leaders of the seven major captialist powers in Williamsburg revealed clearly their unwillingness to heed the calls of developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order on equal and just basis.

On the other hand, the attempts to reverse at any cost the world development do not bring success to the ultra reactionary forces. The very existence of a powerful socialist community which is upholding staunchly and consistently the right of peoples to peaceful life, independence and social progress, hinders the actions of imperialists and former colonialists, creates an objective possibility for the implementation of the ideals and goals of the Non-aligned Movement.

The growing role of Asian, African and Latin American countries is becoming one of the characteristic features of the world of today. Expressing the vital interests and lawful demands of newly freed people, the Non-aligned Movement has become an important factor of international relations. The Soviet Union invariably came out and comes out on the side of the non-aligned countries in their noble struggle against the imperialist domination. On the occasion of the day of the Non-aligned Movement the Soviet people welcome its participants, wish them new successes in their activity which is so important for the cause of peace and progress.

PEACE AIMS OF REAGAN SEATTLE SPEECH QUESTIONED

LD301952 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] And now let me give you a brief quote from Reagan's speech in the U.S. city of Seattle: My heart, he said, is with those who take part in demonstrations for peace. I myself would be at the head of such demonstrations if I thought that they really do serve the cause of peace.

This is not what Reagan thinks. In his view only one thing serves the cause of peace, and that is force. He himself stated that peace must be founded on force. But force is the new (?mountain) of modern nuclear missile weaponry, and it means that the longer the ominous shadow cast by this (?mountain) the more reliable and strong is the cause of peace.

But let us go further. We, the U.S. President says, are conscientiously conducting talks in Geneva on arms reductions and at these talks an encouraging degree of interest has been achieved. What is the nature of this conscientiousness? And where did the U.S. President perceive progress at the Geneva talks, and what is more, encouraging progress? Apparently in the fact that throughout the Geneva talks and in parallel with them America has been madly continuing to increase the arms race, and the head of the Washington administration willingly spells this out. The program for the gigantic MX ballistic nuclear missiles and the program for developing new small missiles will supplement the programs for the B-1 bombers and the Trident submarine missile system, the other components of the triad. But we have not yet reached the summit, the President warned. According to his logic, it is only when the United States reaches the summit and a peak has been reached in the ever increasing arms race that prospects will open up for successful talks on reducing weapons.

Note, comrades, that all this philosophy -- if I may call it that -- is being said by the chief of the U.S. Administration at a time when the entire world is discussing the new and far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and when our country is unilaterally taking upon itself peaceful pledges both on Earth and in space, when again it calls for reason and good sense and calls on the other side to set aside trivial considerations on behalf of the main one -- preserving and guaranteeing the peaceful life of the peoples.

In his interview with PRAVDA, Comrade Andropov cited many examples of the Soviet Union's constructive and flexible approach throughout the Geneva talks. But the Soviet leader stressed something else as well: Our flexibility has its limits. They are dictated by the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. And if things in fact go as far as deployment in Europe of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles, then we will take the appropriate countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on the regional, European, and global scale. No one should be left in any doubt on this, Comrade Andropov said.

JOURNAL SAYS USSR HAS NOT GIVEN UP ON REAGAN

PM301205 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35 signed to press 29 August 1983 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,200-word unattributed interview under the rubric "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Press Club" with four named members of a U.S. Presbyterian delegation to the USSR prior to its return home from an extensive tour of the country. The main focus of the discussion was the church's role in the defense of peace and saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

In the course of the interview one churchman is quoted as saying: "One gets the impression that the Soviet Union has given up hope of there being any changes in the Reagan administration's policy and is waiting until 1984, when a new administration -- with which there will be more chance of reaching an accord -- arrives in the White House. If this is the case, it is a mistaken stance, since whatever president is installed in the White House the problem of trust between peoples will remain and this must be worked on. Any delay in this process plays into the hands of the forces sowing distrust. We ourselves criticize the President for his attitude to the freeze problem. But we are opposed to those who say that we must sit back and wait until 1984. We have no right to sit back!"

A short commentary appended to the interview challenges this view thus: "Attention must be drawn to several, from our viewpoint, rather unjustified fears voiced in this discussion. What, for example, could have given our interlocutors the idea that the Soviet Government has, as it were, given up on the Reagan administration, has no desire to hold serious talks with it, and is waiting for the 1984 election? This idea is being drummed into Americans by those who stand to gain from weakening the U.S. peace movement. Hence the notion of sitting back and waiting for 1984...."

'SPACE MILITARIZATION' SEEN IN 'CHALLENGER' FLIGHT

LD301021 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 30 TASS -- The American reusable spaceship "Challenger" was launched today with five astronauts on board from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in the "Shuttle" programme. The commander of the crew, Richard Truly, made a space flight on board the ship "Colombia" in November 1981. A black American has been included in the crew for the first time since the commencement of the U.S. programme of space flights -- Guion Bluford, a 40-year-old specialist in the field of space communication.

The programme of the six-day flight, the eighth in the "Shuttle" programme, provides for the putting into orbit of an artificial satellite that will be used to ensure telecommunications and meteorological studies and for work with the relay satellite that was put in orbit four months ago. The "Challenger" astronauts will also carry out a number of other scientific and technical experiments, including work with the use of an electronic-mechanical manipulator with the purpose of gaining practice in operations to place and remove from orbit space apparatus in case of need. Observers stress in this connection that in the future the Pentagon intends thus to replace its spy-satellites in orbit. It is an open secret that the American military are linking with the flights of reusable space ships far-reaching plans of militarising outer space. They envisage, in particular, the creation in outer space of combat orbital stations. According to data in the American press, more than a third of all flights by spaceships of the "Shuttle" series have already been reserved for the U.S. Department of Defense.

COL GEN CHERVOV CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU291242 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 83 p 4

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN commentator V. Morozov: "Preparation of Aggression Under Cover of U.S. Military Exercises; Demonstration of the Cult of Brute Force"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, military-political expert, replies to questions formulated by V. Morozov, APN's military commentator:

[Morozov] U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger spoke in his interview for USA TODAY, given on 13 August 1983, about the exercises of U.S. Armed Forces in Central America. What are the special features of these exercises?

[Chervov] These are neither exercises nor maneuvers. They are a demonstration of strength, diktat, and military pressure on Nicaragua and other progressive regimes of Central America. At the same time they are an extortion, an intimidation, an attempt by the Washington administration to foist its own system on the people of Latin America by every possible means, including military means.

It is as though the U.S. Administration were mocking the people of Central America: It is striving to present these actions of the U.S. naval forces as a "guarantee of peace," as "guaranteeing the security of countries in the Western Hemisphere" against Cuban and USSR aggression. But Washington's "gunboat" and "big-stick" policy cannot be camouflaged by talk about a "Soviet military threat." To present the actions of the U.S. fleet in Central America as an exercise is to deliberately delude the public.

Judge for yourself: These so-called exercises are meant to last 6-8 months. Does one need such a long time for a normal exercise? Of course not. Such exercises simply do not exist. Moreover, the actions of the U.S. naval fleet in Central America are not based on a plan; they lack both a purpose and any training tasks prepared in advance, and they are therefore a telling example of brinkmanship.

The combat tasks set for this fleet -- to organize a naval blockade, a naval quarantee, and control over naval communications -- are all aimed at aggression. The composition of the participating forces is also not typical for an exercise; but it is typical for an instance of aggression. The offensive naval grouping consists of several combat aircraft carrier groups, dozens of warships, and about 200 fighter aircraft. In brief, everything is prepared for war, only the firing has not started. Even C. Weinberger himself had to acknowledge that "We (that is, the United States) are taking a risk."

[Morozov] Are such measures being carried out by the Pentagon in other parts of the world?

[Chervov] The large fleet of U.S. Navy vessels is currently demonstrating its strength also in the Mediterranean, near the Libyan coasts, and thus exerting military pressure on the government of that country. Hypocritically, the Pentagon representatives also call this action "exercises," although it has actually nothing in common with exercises.

A series of large maneuvers began on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, and Somalia, in the area of the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. These maneuvers most closely resemble a real combat situation and, according to C. Weinberger's assessment, they are "for the defense of extensive U.S. interests in Egypt, Sudan, Chad, and Somalia."

At the beginning of September 1983, large military exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces will begin in Europe; they will be linked with the transfer of troops and equipment from the American Continent. In reality this, too, is a test of military actions.

The United States is demonstrating its military strength throughout the world. Even the Pentagon representatives themselves acknowledge that more than 43 percent of the entire corps of U.S. land forces is currently abroad; 14 of the 30 AWACS aircraft are deployed in various areas of the world (4 in Saudi Arabia, 3 in Iceland, 3 on the island of Okinawa, 2 in Sudan, and 2 in Egypt); 5 of the 12 aircraft carrier fleets are sailing in foreign seas; and more than 30 percent of the entire vessel system of the U.S. Navy's forces are sailing the world ocean.

All this reaffirms the fact that at no time since the beginning of the "cold war" has the cult of brute force been so clearly and openly revealed by the United States as now, on the instructions of the present Washington administration. It is playing with fire, and pushing the world to the brink of war. Weinberger openly says that "All these maneuvers of U.S. troops are intended to provide them with an opportunity to train under conditions which can be compared to those under which they will possibly be operating in various areas of the globe."

[Morozov] But surely the Soviet Armed Forces are also carrying out exercises. Wherein lies the difference between the two?

[Chervov] The difference is that our exercises are carried out within a precisely specified framework, based on the troops' preparedness for warding off aggression; and that they are concerned with nothing else.

The USSR has demanded a limitation on the extent of exercises time and again; this would be a serious measure for consolidating trust. But the United States and NATO do not even want to hear about this. They regard exercises as one of the most important directions of war preparation. That is why the U.S. exercises are so extensive. Let us consider, for instance, the annual exercises of the Strategic Air Command of the U.S. Air Force, called "Global Shield." All the bodies that direct the strategic forces, more than 100,000 people, and hundreds of aircraft and submarines usually take part in this exercise. The NATO maneuvers "Autumn Forge" are increasingly becoming a test of "limited" nuclear war in Europe: More than 300,000 people, more than 10,000 tanks, and several thousand combat aircraft take part in them. And, on top of that, there are also several hundred combat vessels. The maneuvers are carried out over a vast area, from Norway to the Mediterranean.

The exercises carried out by the United States and NATO represent a great danger. At any time they could spill over into extensive aggression. These exercises increase tension and deepen the atmosphere of war psychosis. The Pentagon needs this kind of situation, because it enables the Pentagon to establish more favorable conditions for realizing its militarist plans. But this is something the Pentagon prefers to keep silent about.

U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS IN LEBANON, WORLDWIDE HIT

LD301749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] According to reports from New York, the U.S. public is expressing concern in connection with the direct involvement of American Marines in military operations on the territory of Lebanon. Here is a commentary on the latest reports. At the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] Well, then, comrades, concern is quite understandable because a year ago President Reagan loudly proclaimed that the American contingent in the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon would not take direct part in military operations under any conditions. And now the selfsame Reagan, expressing condolences in connection with the deaths of two Marines in an exchange of fire, says that they were allegedly carrying out their duty and acting in accordance with orders. This means that the order to open fire was given, despite the promises of the President.

Everyone is asking what happens next. In August of last year Reagan restricted the duration of the American troops' stay in Lebanon to 30 days. But as you know, they are still there. Moreover, their number is being increased. In the past few days it has become known that 1,000 more Marines are to be sent to Beirut in the very near future. In a word, the Pentagon intends to settle down on Lebanese soil in a serious way and for a long time.

It seems to me that it is necessary to stress that the buildup of the American military presence in Lebanon is not merely and not so much support for Israel in the Near East conflict. Washington here is primarily pursuing its own foreign policy aims, aims of a global character. In fact, just take a look at the map. The Far East: The American military presence is being expanded in Japan. It is planned that F-16 multipurpose aircraft shall be deployed at the Misawa Air Base near Tokyo. Central America: This region is literally caught in pincers during the Pentagon's major naval maneuvers in which tens of thousands of officers and men are taking part. U.S. Marines are being landed on the territory of Honduras in the immediate vicinity of the border with Nicaragua. Other major maneuvers are taking place on the territory of Egypt, Oman, Somalia and the Sudan. The U.S. 6th Fleet, sailing off the coast of Libya, has been put in a state of full combat readiness. U.S. interference in the internal conflict in Chad is being intensified.

The militaristic activity of the United States can now be felt in practically any area of the globe, and in order to provide grounds for this regions are declared to be zones of America's vital interests. Sometimes it is said that the present situation is reminiscent of the times of the war in Vietnam, when the United States tried to solve political problems by military force. The analogy is an obvious one, but it seems to me that now the situation is much more dangerous, and not merely because considerably greater masses of arms are involved than before. The danger lies primarily in the arrogant and imperial approach to the solution of world problems, within the framework of which the White House lightly sends its soldiers to the hot spots of the world. But let us take the analogy further. Everyone remembers the terrible moral defeat in which the Vietnamese adventure ended for Washington. And although the present U.S. leaders now keep silent about the lessons of this tragedy, all people of common sense of our planet see the threat that hangs over the world.

U.S. PROGRAMS TO MILITARIZE SPACE ASSAILED

LD301351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] News agency reports from Washington state that the United States is developing programs for the militarization of space at an accelerated pace. Here is our commentator Valentin Gubernatorov:

Many of you, comrades, probably remember the 23 March report on U.S. President Reagan's television speech. At that time Reagan officially announced the United States' course of militarizing space. He plainly stated that his administration will prepare for war in space. The speech, presented with much pomp and relayed throughout the country, evoked alarm from all sensible Americans, and not only Americans. It became clear that the United States, guided by its imperial ambitions, striving to achieve at any price military superiority over the Soviet Union, had prepared itself for a fresh twist in the arms race, and moreover a twist that will be extremely difficult to stop in the foreseeable future.

The chill of a worldwide catastrophe emanated from this speech. In essence, the matter is one of the implementation of the doctrine of striking the first nuclear blow. Amended to apply to space, the essence of this doctrine boils down to this: Laser systems of anti-missile defense in space, the U.S. apologies for strategists think, can be used effectively in combination with striking a preemptive first nuclear blow. Nuclear war theoreticians consider that whatever the U.S. first strike is like, it is not capable of destroying the whole of the Soviet nuclear potential; here, they think, is where space laser weapons come in, the utilization of which will allegedly enable them to destroy the remaining Soviet nuclear missiles, thus avoiding retaliation.

Within the framework of this doctrine, the United States has embarked on the implementation of three basic projects for the militarization of space, which has been called a triad. Firstly, there is program Alpha, which presupposes the building of a high-power chemical hydrogen-fluoride laser. Secondly, there is the Lode program, the development of a special optical system which will make it possible to enhance the effect of the laser beam on its target. Finally, there is the Talon-Gold program, the development of a system for the detection, tracking and aiming of a laser at its target, be it satellite or missile. Apart from this, the Pentagon maniacs intend to put more than 430 killer satellites [sputnik-ubiytsa] into low-earth orbit in the coming 5 years. Recently the U.S. press reported the successful testing of air-to-air missiles which it is planned to launch into space from an F-15 aircraft and aim at enemy satellites there.

In view of the danger of carrying the arms race into space, the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to prevent this. As early as 1958, 3 years before the memorable flight into space by Yuriy Gagarin, the USSR raised the issue of banning the use of space for military purposes at the United Nations. Since then our country has repeatedly come forward with initiatives for using near-earth space only for peaceful purposes. Very recently, on 18 August of this year, at a meeting with U.S. senators, Comrade Andropov announced an exceptionally important decision of the Soviet leadership concerning the USSR's pledge not to be first to put any kind of anti-satellite weapons into space. Our country will propose discussion of the issue of concluding a treaty on banning use of force in space or from space against earth at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly opening in September.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals will make it possible to preserve peoples forever from fear of nuclear annihilation. That is why the Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space are enjoying broad support throughout the world.

JAPAN'S 'HAWKS' ON CHANGING NON-NUCLEAR STATUS

LD301831 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Another open call to the government to stop playing with the principles declared by it of renunciation of introduction, production and possession of nuclear weapons rang out in Japan. The call was issued by Sinsaku Hogen, former deputy foreign minister and adviser of Japan's foreign policy department. Addressing a Japanese-American meeting on cooperation for ensuring security, which was convened in Tokyo on the eve of the visit of the U.S. President, he said:

"Japan should revise the three non-nuclear principles and officially sanction the calls at the ports of Japan by American ships with nuclear weapons on board and the use of Japanese military bases by American aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. His stand is shared by such participants in the meeting as General Goro Takeda, former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces," Toshikazu Kase, former Japan's permanent observer to the U.S. and others.

It is apt to recall that a week earlier a call for the renunciation of the three non-nuclear principles was issued by a group of top experts of the Japanese military department, who proposed that they be replaced with "two and a half" principles, by permitting American naval ships to call at the ports of Japan with nuclear weapons on board. The ban on the introduction of nuclear weapons in Japan was described by them in the memorandum to Prime Minister Nakasone as "inopportune" and being in conflict with the requirements of "national security", while the presence of the American nuclear weapons on the Japanese soil was named as "necessary" in accordance with the "security treaty" with the USA.

These successive calls by the Japanese hawks for bringing the legal aspect of the question of the presence of the nuclear weapons in Japan into line with the actual state of things is highly symptomatic. They are directly linked with Japan's increasing involvement in Washington's nuclear strategy, with the statement by the prime minister on the "common destiny" of Japan with the country, which produces ever new types of mass destruction weapons, threatening to plunge the world into a nuclear catastrophe. They accord very well with the striving expressed by Nakasone to turn Japan into an American "unsinkable aircraft", with the toughness, which was recently expressed by the prime minister in Williamsburg, when advocating the deployment of the American first strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The government itself gives the hawks a pretext for issuing such appeals, by allowing calls at Japan by U.S. nuclear weapons carriers, demanding that almost 20,000 million yen, as requested by the National Defence Agency, be earmarked in the draft budget for the 1984 fiscal year for preparations for the deployment of "F-16" nuclear weapons delivery vehicles at Misawa base. And it is, apparently, not accidental that it is because of that stand, the loyalty of the Japanese official circles to the U.S. Administration's policy for building up the nuclear weapons race that they in Tokyo are trying on these days to belittle the significance of the fresh Soviet proposals directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

A comparatively short time ago Charles Donnelly, the commander of the U.S. force in Japan, cynically said in a UPI agency interview: It is high time for the Japanese to put up with the fact that nuclear warheads are kept in our depots. Edwin Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, on his part, told the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN: It is high time for the Japanese Government to explain clearly to its people the fact that there is understanding (on that score), and the real state of things with nuclear weapons (in Japan).

The demands of the Japanese hawks are evidence that these calls have been taken as a guide for action. To all appearances, the "shock therapy" for "curing" the Japanese from "nuclear allergy" is being ever more intensively used in Japan.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE AGENCY 'DEMANDS' BIGGER BUDGET

LD301112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 30 TASS -- The Japanese Defense Agency has demanded a greater share of the state budget for itself in the next financial year. According to the newspaper YOMIURI, the Defence Agency insists that the country's military budget be increased to nearly three trillion yen, which is 6.9 percent higher than military expenditures in the current year.

According to local observers, of particular concern is the fact that the lion's share of the spending will be used to purchase first-line weapons, the cost of which will be 14.1 percent higher than the current level, and be spent for creating conditions to defend a thousand mile zone of sea lanes. To oblige the Pentagon, the Defence Agency intends to buy in the United States 21 F-15 fighter-planes, 11 P-3-C patrol aircraft, three guided-missile destroyers, a submarine and a 8,300-ton displacement ship. Heads of the Japanes Defence Agency demand that these means be stationed on the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido close to the borders with the Soviet Union.

The draft military budget provides for a considerable buildup of Japan's land forces as well. They are to receive a large consignment of "74"-type tanks, self-propelled Howitzers, and anti-tank helicopters. All these weapons will be deployed on Hokkaido, YOMIURI notes.

Well-known Japanese publicist Matsuoka writes today in the newspaper MAINICHI DAILY NEWS that state spending for health services, social insurance and education is slashed for the sake of military preparations. It is for this reason that the Education Ministry, for example, had to cut by more than 16 billion yen the size of its subsidies to private universities and schools.

SOVIET-JAPANESE MARX-LENIN SEMINAR CONCLUDES

PM301400 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Aug 83 p 1

[TASS report: "The Seminar Is Over"]

[Text] A Soviet-Japanese scientific seminar was held over 2 weeks in Moscow and in Leningrad on the theme, "The Soviet Union Is the Embodiment of Marx', Engels' and Lenin's Ideas of a Socialist State." It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism together with the AUCCTU, Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Leningrad CPSU Obkom. Taking part were 140 students of the Workers' University -- the all-Japan Marxist political school.

The seminar participants focused their attention on questions of the implementation of the teachings of Marx and Lenin and Soviet society's successes and the prospects for its development. New phenomena in world development and processes linked with the deepening overall crisis of capitalism were analyzed, and pressing problems in the struggle for peace and disarmament and to avert the threat of nuclear disaster created by the adventurist policy of U.S. imperialism were examined.

The seminar participants were acquainted with the life and labor of the Soviet people.

NEW DEMONSTRATIONS IN PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD311028 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] New Delhi August 31 TASS -- A fresh wave of mass demonstrations by suporters of democracy has swept Pakistan over the past twenty-four hours. In the town of Hala (Sind Province) alone, nearly 40 thousand people took to the streets. They demanded that martial law be immediately lifted, elections be held and power be turned over to the civilian government. The streets of the city were an arena of fierce classes between demonstrators and the police, in which more than 40 persons were injured. Some 20 thousand people took part in the deomonstration in the town of Pano Aqil. Demonstrations and rallies were also held in many other cities. Students blocked for several hours the highway linking Karachi with the central districts of Sind. The police used tear gas and baton-charged the deomonstrators. There were also demonstrations against the military regime in Islamabad, the country's capital, and in the administrative centres of Baluchistan and the northwestern border province -- Quetta and Peshawar.

As a spokesman for the movement for establishing democracy, which launched the current campaign said, most of the leaders of the movement have been arrested. Under these conditions it is getting ever more difficult for the movement to preserve the peaceful character of the campaign, as events may get out of control.

Meanwhile, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES reports new details of the American-Pakistani military collusion. The newspaper quotes a spokesman for the liberation organization of Baluchistan as saying that work has been under way for three years now in the area of Megghi-e-Koh [spelling as received] mount near Gwadar to build a secret U.S. military base. A port has been built near that area on the coast for handling American ships delivering equipment.

Along with the installations under construction in the area of Karachi and Peshawar this base is designed to enable for the Pentagon control of the approaches to the Persian Gulf, the newspaper points out.

DRA CLERGY NOT 'INDIFFERENT' TO PAKISTAN EVENTS

LD302049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Our correspondent Dmitriy (Khamin) reports from the capital of Afghanistan:

Thousands of inhabitants of Kabul have come to a meeting called on the initiative of Afghanistan's organization for peace, friendship and solidarity. The slogans bear the following words: Long live the national democratic forces of Pakistan! May the solidarity of the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan in the struggle against imperialism and reaction gain in strength! Long live the progressive peace policy of nonalignment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan! Representatives from numerous public organizations spoke at the meeting and expressed their solidarity with the people of Pakistan who are struggling for democracy.

Sheikh Mohammad Hasan Afshari, a representative of Aghanistan's Moslem clergy, had this to say in his address:

[Begin Afshari recording in Pashto fading into translation] Democratic Afghanistan desires friendship with neighboring Pakistan. Our country's government has made peace initiatives on more than one occasion which are aimed at stabilizing the situation in the region. We know that tension in this part of the globe plays into the hands of international imperialism, primarily American imperialism. We cannot be indifferent to the events which are now taking place in neighboring Pakistan. We condemn the arbitrary rule to which that country's national progressive forces are being subjected. The clergy of Afghanistan, together with the entire population, express solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Pakistan for democratic reform and support the peace-loving policy of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [end recording]

SRV URGES PRC TO RECIPROCATE ON CEASE-FIRE

PM301415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Constructive Proposal"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Aug -- The SRV Government has decided unilaterally to take steps which would enable the population of the regions located near the Vietnamese-Chinese border to greet the Vietnamese and Chinese national holidays, which are to be marked on 2 September and 1 October respectively, in a normal atmosphere.

A statement issued here today by the SRV foreign ministry recalls that on 19 August Vietnam proposed to the Chinese side that all armed operations on the border between the two countries cease during the period 30 August through 8 October. This constructive proposal fully accords with the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese people and contributes to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for settling relations between the two countries. It is also in accord with the striving of other countries in the region for peace and stability. Unfortunately, the statement points out, the Chinese side has still not replied to the SRV proposal.

Nevertheless, wishing to contribute to a reduction in tension between Vietnam and China, the SRV Government has ordered the republic's armed forces stationed in the area of the country's northern border to strictly observe the proposal in question. The SRV Government again appeals to the PRC government and hopes that the latter will give a positive reply to the Vietnamese side's proposal and will issue the appropriate order to its armed forces, the SRV Foreign Ministry notes.

CSSR PROSPEROUS AFTER 1968 'FRATERNAL AID'

PM300856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch: "A Firm Link"]

[Text] Prague -- Peaceful creative labor, the people's confidence in their own strength and the future, the unity of the broad masses with the CPCZ, support for its policies, and stable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries -- such are the characteristics of life in the country today. The creative aims of socialism, for whose triumph many generations of Czechs and Slovaks battled, can be perceived in each of these characteristics in their own way. The fraternal people are devoting all their strength, knowledge, and energy to the flowering of the socialist society.

A few days ago the newspapers reported that the Chomutov tube rolling mill had coped with the 8-month target for delivering export output ahead of schedule. I noticed this news item because not so long ago I had occasion to visit this leading CSSR enterprise. The plant began producing the first seamless pipes in the last century, but only received its present wide development under the people's power, when its collective established links with partners from the Soviet Union.

Plant director Milan Jirasek told me in conversation:

"In the years of socialist building the enterprise's capacity has grown almost six times. Half of all our pipes go to the USSR. Thanks to long-term agreements we have no problems with either equipment workload or marketing our output. But it is not just a matter of the growth in production volume. Cooperation with the Land of the Soviets has helped us to raise our products to a qualitatively new level. We are widely developing scientific links with our Soviet friends and exchanging production experience and technical documentation. Chomutov engineers are frequent guests of scientific research institutes and industrial enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Nikopol and other cities."

"A wide program of nuclear power development has been adopted in the CSSR," the director continued. "Our collective is also taking part in it. When new capacities to produce pipes for AES's were commissioned at the enterprise, Soviet specialists helped us to organize production of this important product at the level of the best world standards."

This conversation came to mind in connection with the fact that in recent days Western propaganda has been trying to dust off the so-called "Czechoslovak question" and make another futile attempt to distort the significance of the fraternal international aid given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the Czechoslovak people during the difficult period for them of August 1968. As has happened many times before, the West, balking at nothing, is whipping up a frenzied anti-Czechoslovak campaign. Now, for instance, on the orders of subversive NATO centers, speculation is again beginning here and there on the long-bankrupt false heroes of the notorious "Prague spring," and attempts are being made to raise political corpses from the dead. These are futile and shameful efforts. One need not be a prophet to foretell the inevitable failure of this dirty campaign.

The reason for the latest surge of anti-Czechoslovak propaganda is that imperialism is still refusing to come to terms with the fact that it did not succeed in tearing the CSSR sway from the socialist community. Nor will it ever succeed! Attempts to turn back the course of history are doomed to failure.

Fifteen years ago the Czechoslovak people, thanks mainly to the firm and principled position of the party's healthy forces, unanimously reaffirmed their historic choice and their loyalty to the path of building socialism. The new CPCZ leadership headed by Gustav Husak managed at that trying time to consolidate the party's best forces, to rally their ranks, and to raise and reinforce its leading role in society. Now, 15 years later, the significance of the victory gained by the party's Marxist-Leninist nucleus in the battle against the right-wing opportunists who were trying to turn the CPCZ onto the path of social democracy, break its links with the CPSU, tear Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community, and push the country into the abyss of bloodshed is especially and graphically obvious. The victory over counterrevolution made it possible to make enormous progress in economic, social, and cultural development, to develop the building of a developed socialist society, and to strengthen party unity. There is much convincing proof of the growing influence of the CPCZ in Czechoslovak society and of its high prestige. This is clearly visible in the life of the collective of the tube rolling mill in Chomutov.

"In the last 10 years 750 of our people have joined the party," Frantisek (Mish), secretary of the plant CPCZ Committee, said. "The majority are young people under 30. Today all the many thousands in the collective live with a single aim -- fulfilling the 5-year plan targets."

As is well known, the 16th CPCZ Congress outlined new heights in Czechoslovakia's development. In order to successfully scale them it is necessary to bring all reserves into play. The further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other community countries and the deepening of socialist economic integration are of special significance in this regard. Take nuclear power -- the heart of the modern economy. The CSSR's nuclear power stations, by decision of the 16th CPCZ Congress, should generate 15 billion kilowatt-hours of power by 1985. All Czechoslovak AES's are being built with the aid and technical assistance of the USSR. Our country has also helped the CSSR to start up production of its own nuclear power industry equipment. In Czechoslovakia, our course, as in all other countries, a campaign is being waged for the economical and thrifty expenditure of fuel and energy. But thanks to the USSR's fraternal aid, the country was not and is not affected by the energy crisis.

Many enterprises in Czechoslovak industry work on raw materials from the Soviet Union. Quite recently I visited the East Slovak Metallurgical Combine -- the flagship of the sector. This enterprise is the child of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. Production here is completely ensured by Soviet raw materials, and many shops are fitted with Soviet equipment. The combine's output serves as a powerful base for machine building, the automobile industry, and other sectors of the CSSR economy. The combine's steel goes to 52 states of the world, including our own.

Czechoslovakia's enemies wanted to tear it away from the USSR, to deprive the republic of these vitally necessary links, and to bring it to its knees before the imperialist states of the West. When this scheme failed, they began to predict Czechoslovak economic stagnation, a fall in the people's standard of living, and the degradation of Czechoslovak culture. There is no need to enter into polemics with these malignant critics. The whole world sees a flourishing Czechoslovakia. I have before me the report of the Federal Statistical Office on the work of the CSSR's industry and agriculture in the first half of this year. I will quote only a few figures.

The volume of capital construction is up 5.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and more than 1.2 million metric tons of fuel have been produced over and above the 6-month plan. Machine tool production is up almost 5 percent, output of the electrical equipment industry has increased 7.5 percent, and automobile production has grown by 4.3 percent.

The volume of above-plan industrial output in the first 6 months of this year totaled 4.2 billion korunas. All these results have been achieved largely through increased labor productivity.

The CSSR's agricultural workers have achieved good results. Production volume in the food industry in the first half of 1983 rose by 4.9 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Milk and meat production increased significantly.

A few days ago I visited a number of farms that had just gathered in the harvest. In North Bohemian Kraj's Ohre-Bohusovice agricultural cooperative the combine operators threshed 62.3 quintals of wheat from each hectare. There was an even bigger yield at West Slovakia's Trebatice cooperative. And although this year is not entirely favorable for agriculture, the CSSR farmers will produce over 10 million metric tons of grain.

The systematic onward development of the CSSR's economy allows it to conduct broad and balanced international trade. This year the volume of foreign trade turnover will total around R25 billion. Of that, 40 percent is accounted for by the Soviet Union, which is Czechoslovokia's main trading partner. The USSR delivers such necessary goods to the fraternal country as oil, gas, iron ore, metal-working machine tools, domestic radio apparatus, and much more besides. The CSSR sends our country trucks and streetcars, electric locomotives and machine tools, footwear, sewn goods, and output from light industry and from the food industry.

Being a firm link in the socialist community, Czechoslovakia, along with the other fraternal countries, conducts an active foreign policy aimed at maintaining peace and curbing the nuclear arms race. These noble aims were supported by the recent World Assembly "For Peace and Life, and Against Nuclear War" in Prague, in whose work the widest strata of peace-loving forces from all continents took part. Socialist Czechoslovakia has high and deserved international prestige.

The fraternal Czechoslovak people are engaged in peaceful, constructive labor. They are confident of the correctness of their chosen path and are firmly traveling along it toward the cherished goal.

Report on CSSR Economy

PM301241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Problems Discussed"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Aug -- RUDE PRAVO has carried a report on a session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium which examined the results of the CSSR's national economic development in the first half of this year and tasks in the economic sphere in the period ahead. The report points out in particular:

The interests of continued socioeconomic development and also the results that have been achieved create the prerequisites for placing on the agenda the demands for a higher degree of efficiency and dynamism in the development of the national economy. After discussing critically the results and main trends in the development of the economy in the first half of this year, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have drawn important conclusions and have defined specific tasks in the further implementation of economic policy and in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The people's high living standard has been maintained in the country, the supply to the domestic market has improved, as has the work of transport, and an above-plan increase in profitability and a reduction in industry's costs have been achieved.

However, the report notes, the positive trends in the country's economic development are being weakened considerably by serious deviations from the plan guidelines and by negative trends that are persisting. As the analysis indicates, these shortcomings are being caused to a considerable extent by factors of a subjective character. A number of weaknesses remain in the activity of leadership, organization, and monitoring, in the operation of the economic mechanism, in the rhythm of production, and in the observance of state, plan, and labor discipline.

There must be a sharp response to the fact that nearly 17 percent of enterprises failed to fulfill the plan targets and only 40 percent fulfilled the plan for all indicators in the first 6 months.

The demand for continued striving to make active use of all the potential for deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is being brought to the fore in all administrative work. In this respect, the main attention must be paid to the introduction of higher forms of cooperation, particularly production sharing and specialization.

TALYZIN ATTENDS CSSR CHARGE'S RECEPTION

PM301227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 29 August V. Cheben, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 39th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The reception was attended by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES NEW OFFICERS IN WROCLAW

PM301323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (TASS) -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, took part in the festivities on the occasion of the graduation parade of officers from the T. Kosciuszko higher officers' School of Mechanized Troops in Wroclaw -- the oldest in the history of the Polish People's Army.

In his speech to those assembled, W. Jaruzelski said, in particular, I received my first officer's star in wartime at the school that served as the prototype for the Wroclaw school. It came into being on Soviet soil. We, the war generation, will always remember it with warm hearts as we remember our own difficult youth and our friends who fell in battle. We remember the aid of our Soviet comrades in arms with especial gratitude. Many of them in the ranks of the Polish Army confirmed their fidelity to internationalism, and real brotherhood between the peoples with their own blood.

Turning to the officers, he stressed: You have been studying at an exceptionally difficult period. This has been rigorous and good schooling in life. Our Army arises out of the people and serves the people. It has no other goals, nor can it have any others. Our main privilege is the trust that the people place in their Army. The introduction and subsequent lifting of martial law are two aspects of the deep sense of responsibility and deep concern for the greater good of People's Poland.

"You have gained your military knowledge in Wroclaw, which was liberated by the Soviet Army and restored by Polish hands. None of the inhabitants of this, the most powerful industrial, scientific and cultural center in the country, could imagine this city with a different name. Yet voices are once again ringing out, saying that the city's name is "Breslau."

The experience of many years shows us that revanchist aspirations in the West come to life each time that the world situation deteriorates. Europe is threatened by the deployment of the new American missiles. These missiles which can reach targets in our country in a matter of minutes, are a lesson in political thought for each Pole.

The international situation has already been debated twice in the current year at meetings of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states. A reasonable compromise suggests itself. The latest proof of it was the extremely important Soviet initiative which has just been announced. NATO attempts to disrupt the balance of forces will be met by a fitting response.

W. Jaruzelski went on to say, addressing the graduates:
Young people will be entrusted to you -- a valuable national asset. You will temper, teach and educate them, and mold from them efficiently functioning combat collectives. Nurture love for the motherland, fidelity to the people, and trust in its guiding force -- the Polish United Workers Party. You are taking into your own hands the sacred task of defending Socialist Poland."

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH USSR COSMONAUT BEREGOVOY

PM300846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee an chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the USSR-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, who is visiting here.

During the talk, questions of Polish-Soviet cooperation were discussed. It was stressed that the friendship society's activity contributes well to mutual understanding and rapprochement between the Polish the Soviet peoples.

GDR'S FISCHER SUPPORTS USSR PEACE INITIATIVE

LD301018 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin August 30 TASS -- The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are of prime importance for consolidation of universal peace, Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister of the German Democratic Republic, has declared. Speaking in Berlin, he stressed that their implementation would make it possible to maintain the existing military equilibrium between East and West with a lesser number of missiles, planes and nuclear warheads.

At present, the minister said, it is up to the other side, above all the United States, to respond. The world needs concrete steps, not the arms race, in order to limit armaments and achieve disarmament, first of all in the nuclear field. It needs cooperation rather than confrontation. That is why the German Democratic Republic favours the speedy attainment of concrete results at the Geneva talks and backs Sweden's proposal to set up a zone in central Europe which would be free from battlefield nuclear weapons, Oskar Fischer said.

CPSU'S CHETVERIKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

PM301059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, was in Bulgaria 22-27 August in accordance with the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties. It familiarized itself with the BCP's ideological work experience.

The delegation was received by BCP Central Committee Secretary G. Atansov.

BRIEFS

ROMANIANS VISIT AZERBAIJAN -- A delegation from the Romanian Association for Friendship With the Soviet Union has paid a 3-day visit to Azerbaijan SSR. The delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society. The guests from Romania acquainted themselves with Baku and travelled to Sumgait. [Summary] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 28 Aug 83 GF]

U.S. TO DEPLOY PERSHINGS IN FRG DURING 1983

LD302128 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 30 TASS -- The U.S. is going to deploy the first batch of the "Pershing-2" missiles on the West German territory and to put them on combat alert by December 15 of the current year. 9 launching pads and 13 missiles with nuclear warheads will be deployed in Schwabisch Gmund, near Stuttgart. This has been announced at the House Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress.

According to a high-ranking official of the Pentagon, who spoke at the hearings of the committee, 156 "Pershing" missiles will be deployed on the territory of West Germany, and not 108, as it was announced officially.

FRG RESPONSE TO USSR ARMS PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

LD301801 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "An Absurd Position"]

[Text] The West German Government's spokesman Boenisch has made a statement on the results of an "analysis" done by competent West German agencies in connection with the Soviet Union's proposal to dismantle all medium-range missiles to be reduced in Europe. The importance of that proposal, put forward by Yuriy Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, is so obvious that no one in the West, including West Germany's competent agencies, attempts to deny it. They have to admit that the Soviet proposals contain important positive aspects: The USSR is prepared, for the sake of achieving an agreement, to carry out actual missile reductions and to dismantle a considerable portion of SS-20 missiles thus an agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe will mean no increase in the "missile threat" in Asia.

The Soviet proposals, as everyone knows, are based on the compulsory prerequisite that no new U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe and that a mutually acceptable agreement on the limitation of European nuclear arms as a whole is reached. This, it turns out, does not please West German's competent agencies. Judging by Boenisch's statement, they make believe that the steps taken by the Soviet Union to facilitate agreement should not at all lead to any appropriate adjustments in the position of the United States and other NATO countries. Anyway, the spokesman for the Federal Government found nothing better than to reiterate the selfsame threadbare American stand in response to the far-reaching Soviet initiative. But it is common knowledge that that stand is not designed to achieve an accord. It is blocking the talks.

Perhaps, West German's competent agencies, unlike 75 per cent of the population of that country, want no accord? Or perhaps, they do not dare to have their own point of view on that acutest problem and are driven by their zeal even farther than the United States?

The spokesman for the West German Government repeated, for instance, that the USSR should give up counting the British and French nuclear forces. Meanwhile, it is this demand that has anchored permanently the Geneva talks and that constitutes the pivot on which both the notorious "zero option" and the present "intermediate" option for the solution of that question that were offered by the United States are hanging. It is likewise common knowledge that the Western side has no serious arguments to justify that absolutely untenable demand.

If anyone, West Germany's competent agencies, which have stated on more than one occasion that the British and French nuclear arms, including submarine-launched missiles, are a component of the European balance offsetting the Soviet medium-range systems, should show both greater prudence and greater objectivity in this matter.

Neither it is true that the USSR, even if it retains only as many missiles as Britain and France have, would have a "triple superiority" in the number of nuclear warheads. The USSR stated long ago that it agrees to have as many warheads on its missiles as Britain and France would have on theirs. As for "triple superiority," the official spokesman for the West German Government should know that, for instance, many British missiles have already today not one but three and even six warheads each, i.e., more than the SS-20 missiles. This is how things stand with "Soviet superiority."

Boenisch also stated that "the British and French strategic arms are incomparable to the Soviet medium-range missiles." What does it mean? They are quite comparable, in terms of flight time, range and warhead yield alike. And it does not change things in the least whether you call them strategic or medium-range. They are the missiles of NATO countries, U.S. allies. The Soviet Union has always had a counterbalance to these systems and no one will be able to deprive us of it.

Trying to cover these dishonest exaggerations and distortions of the true state of affairs, the Bonn spokesman began to count the overall nuclear balance, losing every sense of proportion in the process. For some unknown reason he decided to set in opposition to the British and French missiles the Soviet submarine-launched missiles, which are a component of the strategic arms and which are counted at the START talks. In so doing, he omitted dozens of U.S. submarines, including those put immediately under NATO's command and based in European ports. Moreover, he discovered a Soviet superiority in strategic armaments, although the world at large knows that there is parity in this field. But that was not enough for Boenisch. Perhaps, to sound more convincing, he added to the Soviet intercontinental missiles all its medium-range missiles. This is the extent of the absurdity to which excessive zeal can lead.

The spokesman for the Federal Government drew the conclusion that the Soviet propoposals, in addition to positive aspects, contained points which presumably contravened the security interests of West Germany. That conclusion, putting it bluntly, is insubstantial and irresponsible. Radical reductions in nuclear arms in Europe proposed by the Soviet Union constitutec a path to the security of all the European peoples, including the West Germans. What contravenes West Germany's interests is the line of the continued deadlock in Geneva and of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION

LD301417 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Netherlands stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from August 25 to 30. The delegation comprised INA Brouwer, member of the Politburo of the Dutch Communist Party's Central Committee and head of the party parliamentary faction, and Joop Wolff, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Central Committee's International Commission.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department. They exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation, above all on the problem of preventing the dangerous race of nuclear armaments in Europe and consolidating security in the continent.

It was stated from the Soviet side that the CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to avert the threat of a devastating nuclear war over the world and prevent another, dangerous spiral in the race of nuclear armaments in Europe.

This is evidenced from the new Soviet peace proposals set forth by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, especially the USSR's readiness, should a mutually acceptable accord be reached with the United States, to scrap all the reduced missiles, including a considerable number of most advanced missiles known in the West as SS-20.

The members of the Dutch Communist Party delegation believe that the new Soviet proposals are of great positive importance, they attest to the USSR's aspiration to break the deadlock at the Geneva talks.

The meeting at the CPSU Central Committee passed in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

The delegation had conversations at the Institute for the United States and Canada under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and met with deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS IN LEBANON

U.S. Causes 'Bloody Slaughter'

LD301928 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] Comrades, many times we have shown you the Lebanese capital destroyed and tattered by war. But it is impossible to grow accustomed to such scenes. We received this videomaterial today:

[Begin video recording] Beirut knows no peace. On its streets and squares the place of the Israeli interventionists has been taken by U.S. interventionists. News agencies report that as a result of armed clashes with U.S. Marines, at least 37 Lebanese people have been killed and 200 wounded. [Video shows U.S. servicemen with rifles and machine-guns, woman with children running past burning car; end video recording]

The latest bloody slaughter in the Lebanese capital, caused directly this time by the U.S. military, has outraged the entire world. And morevoer the U.S. command has threatened that the Marines will resort to still more decisive measures and has warned that all the might of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean sea is on their side.

'Full Scale Combat'

LD310653 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 31 TASS -- A strike group of the U.S. Navy led by the aircraft-carrier Eisenhower has sailed as close as five miles to the Lebanese coast in the area of Beirut. Observers point out in this connection the possibility of another landing of U.S. Armed Forces in Beirut. As is known, ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean carry 600 Marines in full readiness.

At present the number of ships in the 6th Fleet has reached, according to the Pentagon's official data, a total of 24. The U.S. Defence Department can move some of the 35 ships of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean to the assistance of that naval group at any time.

The U.S. Marine contingent in a suburb of the Lebanese capital is, in point of fact, already conducting full-scale combat activities. According to U.S. Administration spokesmen, U.S. Marines have been shelling the city and its environs for the second consecutive day.

The pretext for this armed provocation was furnished by the death of two U.S. servicemen in Beirut, who were killed by a mine which went off on the positions of U.S. troops. The U.S. officialdom, seeking in words to find the culprits guilty of the death of the U.S. soldiers, is trying to pass over in silence the fact that the U.S. expeditionary force, according to Lebanon, had been fired at from an Israeli-occupied district.

More Marines Considered

LD301404 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Washington August 30 TASS -- According to reports from Lebanon, at least 37 Lebanese have been killed and 200 wounded in armed clashes with U.S. Marines.

The command of the American contingent in Lebanon disclosed that the Marines used Cobra helicopter gunships, 155-mm artillery guns and 8-inch mortars. The American command warned that Marines will resort to even more resolute measures, stating that on their side is the entire might of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that these ships have 600 servicemen aboard, ready to reinforce the American contingent stationed off Beirut International Airport. According to UPI, the strike atomic aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" has been dispatched towards Beirut.

The Washington administration's violation of the earlier pledges and the White House's open course towards expanding U.S. armed interference in Lebanon provoked concern in Congress. NBC reports that several congressmen accused the President of breaching the 1973 law on military powers. Senator John Glenn, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Clement Zablocki and some others demanded that the American contingent be pulled out of Lebanon.

In response, Washington is seeking to lay the blame for bloodshed in Lebanon on Arabs. However, recent developments show that the point at issue is the U.S. open attempt to push through jointly with Israel its plans to consolidate the occupation of Lebanon. Observers recall in this connection that President Reagan promised a year ago that American Marines would stay in that country for a brief period -- not more than thirty days -- and would not be directly involved in hostilities. The Reagan administration not only failed to keep its promise, but increased on two occasions the numerical strength of the contingent, first from 600 to 800, and then to 1,200 men. According to UPI, which quotes informed sources in Washington, the White House is now considering the dispatch of up to a thousand Marines to Lebanon in addition to those already there.

Lebanon, Israel Situations

PM301935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Kapralov under the rubrics "Topical Themes" and "Pertinent Comments": "New Act in Lebanese Tragedy"]

[Text] The reports coming in from the Near East in recent hours have two dominant themes. The first and main one is the U.S. Marines' interference in international Lebanese affairs. The second is the projected resignation of Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

The Marines shelled Lebanese, after taking part in shooting which flared up in the region of Beirut Airport. At least 37 Lebanese were killed and 200 wounded. Two U.S. Marines were also killed.

On instructions from Reagan, a hurried conference was held in Washington with the participation of Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and CIA representatives. Informed circles have reported that it set new tasks for the U.S. military contingent in Lebanon, which has already been turned into veritable occupation forces with their own strongholds on that country's territory.

The development of events in Lebanon convincingly attests that, acting in close coordination with Tel Aviv, the United States is seeking to make the maximum use of the fruit of the Israeli aggression it sanctioned against that Arab country.

In a radio address to Americans, U.S. President R. Reagan, while keeping quite about these obvious facts, tried to assure his compatriots and, together with them, the entire

world public that those to blame for the Near East situation are the Arab countries which rejected the Camp David deal and the shackling Israeli-Lebanese agreement concluded under pressure from Washington. However, there is no doubt that the main reason for the rise in tension in that explosive region is the U.S. policy aimed at foisting the U.S. military-political diktat on the Arab peoples and depriving the Palestinians of their national rights, something which Israel is also seeking so persistently.

Many people in Tel Aviv are openly expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that Israel has become involved in the Lebanese adventure and that the number of casualties among the Israeli soldiers is growing. Israelis are also worried by the profound economic crisis which is yearly gathering momentum. The responsibility for this too rests primarily with the ruling Zionist clique headed by Begin, who has just stated that he intends to resign. However, according to the latest REUTER reports, under strong pressure from his partners in the ruling coalition and after a 3-hour cabinet session, the Israeli prime minister has changed his mind. Begin's colleagues said that he is the one to see through the Lebanese campaign and the work of constructing Israeli militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. There is only one conclusion -- Tel Aviv will continue, with Washington's support, to take the course of aggressive wars and the annexation of Arab lands.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BEGIN INTENTION TO RESIGN

Begin 'Odious, Discredited'

PM301209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Observer's Opinion" under the general heading: "Near East: Flagrant American Interference"]

[Text] So Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin is seemingly tendering his resignation. Formally this decision is motivated by "personal reasons." But this is only a ruse.

As we know, Begin and the right-wing Likud bloc which he heads came to power in 1977. Their accession was connected with the failure of the course of the then ruling Labor Party, which had involved the Israeli people in a series of aggressive wars. But on even greater adventurism, and instead of stopping the aggressive attacks, new encroachments on the sovereignty and territory of neighboring Arab countries followed.

Those who determine Tel Aviv's policy are not in the least embarrased by the Israeli prime minister's shady past. After all, it was Begin who led the Irgun Zvei Leumi terrorist organization. He bears direct responsibility for the massacre in the Palestinian village of Dary Yasin, where more than 250 women, children, and old people were killed, and for the expulsion at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem where 91 people, including Britons and Arabs, died.

The terrorist Begin has remained just that, a terrorist who clambered up to the top rung of the Israeli government ladder. The tragedy of Lebanon, the deaths of tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila lie on his conscience.

The Israeli people themselves are also victims of this adventurist policy. Israel has got bogged down in the quagmire of the Lebanese war and is suffering daily losses in the manpower. The country is experiencing a severe economic crisis which is being aggravated by excessive military expenditure. Quests for a genuine and just Near East settlement, which cannot be replaced by a Camp David-style artificial peace, have been blocked. In these conditions, Begin has become an odious figure who has discredited himself even for Washington's politicians and his own cabinet. But there is more to it than that. It is a question of the bankruptcy of the aggressive expansionist course pursued by Tel Aviv, a course which is fraught with the most catastropic consequences for the peoples of the Near East. A course which meets with the full support of Washington.

'Phoney Drama'

PM310838 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 35 31 Aug 83 (Signed to Press 29 Aug) p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "An Interpretation": "Shock in Tel Aviv -- Begin: Resignation or Shrewd Maneuver?"]

[Text] At the end of a routine cabinet session last Sunday, Begin informed ministers of his intention to resign, ostensibly for personal reasons. Outwardly the prime minister's announcement came as a shock to the cabinet members and all those taking part in the session rushed to persuade him not to step down. Everything will go to pot, was the lietmotiv of their pronouncements.

But here is the background to the Israeli premier's announcement. The extreme right-wing Tehiya Party, which is a part of the present government, announced its withdrawal from the coalition. Having lost three seats, Begin looked to be in a hopeless predicament. Two more announcements were made at the same time. First -- from defense minister Arens -- that the "redeployment" of the Israeli occupying corps in Lebanon will take place come what may. Second, about FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's forthcoming visit to Israel. The visit will start on 31 August as planned.

Under Israeli constitutional law the prime minister's resignation automatically leads to the resignation of the entire cabinet. So, if Arens resigns, who will monitor the "redeployment" of Israeli troops in Lebanon? And if Begin really does intend to quit, since all the anticipated interlocutors are to resign, who is going to talk with Kohl?

One is forced to return to the Tehiya Party's decision. It did not merely withdraw from the coalition but also called for early elections to the Knesset. So that's what it's all about!

The idea of early elections has been in the air in Israel for some time. Begin invited the opposition leaders to hold them back in May. They declined, apparently on account of the split in the Labor Party leadership following a row between Sh. Peres and his rival -- former Prime Minister Y. Rabin. There was talk of former Israeli President Y. Navon becoming leader of the party and of the opposition as a whole. I was told in Israel that the Labor Party is far from being at peace....

In the preceding weeks the cabinet discussed the country's dire economic plight. There was even talk of reducing Israel's military spending -- an idea opposed by Israel's military-political establishment. The result -- an impasse. No escape was found. And the "spot" in which the state of Israel found itself leads to the answer to the question posed in the heading: is Begin's resignation announcement a maneuver?

No one in Israel envies the present prime minister. The "longest war" continues in Lebanon. So does the burial of Israeli soldiers killed on the Lebanese front -- resulting in an inevitable increase in the antiwar movement within the country. For the first time in the whole of Israel's existence there is no national consensus on the question of war and peace. The civilized world's attitude to Israel's crimes against humanity in Lebanon is extremely negative. It may be said that in the eyes of an increasing number of Israelis it has turned from being a country claiming to be a victim to one which has provocatively transgressed the international codes of warfare. It is now obvious to mankind that it is not the Arabs but Begin and those who, with U.S. support, launched the invasion of Lebanon who are to blame for the worst war in the Near East.

So the prime minister decided to use early elections to the Knesset -- which he is counting on winning -- in a bid to overstep the protests and obtain a mandate to continue. Everything -- not just the wars with the Arabs but also the barbarities committed in Lebanon (Sabra and Shatila) and the gruelling ordeal to which they have condemned Israel and its people. Begin is a shrewd politician and he is trying to cling to power. The phoney drama of his resignation and all the other eyewash are just a blind....

IZVESTIYA HITS PRETORIA'S OBSTINACY ON NAMIBIA

PM300925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent S. Nikonov "International Commentary": "The Troublemakers"]

[Text] Luanda -- The visit by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to southern Africa which included visits to South Africa, Namibia, and Angola, was planned with the aim of accelerating a just solution to the Namibian problem. However, the first few meetings and contacts with representatives of the Pretoria regime, including with R. Botha, have given rise to doubts that this aim will be achieved.

While making some tactical concessions on the questions of the future voting system in Namibia, the composition of the UN international peace-keeping forces in the transitional period and so forth, P. de Cuellar's interlocutors categorically refused to remove the obstacles placed by them in the path to Namibia's independence. They are stubbornly trying to "link" the solution of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola. As the aircraft bearing the UN emblem set off from Windhoek to Luanda, the official South African radio station, as though following it, continued to babble on about the "impossibility of holding free and fair elections in Namibia while the Cubans remain in Angola. The South African Government will regard the agreements reached by the UN Secretary General as nonexistent until the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola becomes a reality."

Above all, that provocative stance hides the West's real schemes to put an end to the progressive regime in Angola. In other words, the racists and their Western protectors, who can see no other way of saving their capital in Namibia, cannot forgive the Angolans for their solidarity with the Namibian people's national liberation struggle which they are waging under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- their vanguard.

Blinded by hatred for people's Angola, the ringleaders of the racist reich are flagrantly violating the elementary norms of international law. For 2 years now Pretoria has been waging an undeclared war against the Angolans and its regular Army has been occupying a considerable part of Angola's territory. The racists are making increasingly widespread use of the counterrevolutionary rabble in their subversive work against Angola.

Assessing the prevailing situation realistically, the Angolan Government openly told the UN secretary general that to achieve a lasting and just peace in southern Africa, the world community must demand the unconditional and rapid withdrawal of the South African forces of occupation from Angolan territory, the urgent implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on granting Namibian independence, and the banning of military and material assistance to the puppet counterrevolutionary grouping UNITA [the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]

Before leaving Luanda, the UN Secretary General gave a press conference. He stated in particular that the problem of the decolonization of Namibia has nothing to do with the Cuban troop presence in Angola. That question is an internal matter for Angola and Cuba, J. Perez de Cuellar stressed. He condemned the illegal occupation of part of Angola's territory by South African troops.

Freedom-loving Africa, and in particular, the Angolan Government and the SWAPO leadership -- the Namibian people's only legitimate representative -- will continue to make efforts to achieve a constructive and fair solution of the Namibian problem. Whatever tricks Pretoria and its protectors resort to, they will not stop the course of history.

ANC SECRETARY GENERAL NZO ON WEST'S AGGRESSION

LD310627 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lusaka August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports:

It is the duty of all mankind to resolutely rebuff the encroachments of international, above all U.S. imperialism, on the peace and security of the peoples. This was said here in an interview with the TASS correspondent on the occasion of the International Day of the Struggle for Peace, to be marked on September 1, by Secretary General of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa Alfred Nzo. Lately, he said, imperlialism embarked on the road of fuelling international tensions and creating explosive spots on the planet, including in Africa. With the Reagan administration assuming power in the U.S., the West's desire to make the racist South African regime into a base for imperialist aggression on the continent, into a policeman on behalf of the U.S. in the south of Africa, patterned after Israel in the Middle East, became especially evident.

The ANC welcomes the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and supports the initiatives of the government and the people of the USSR aimed at ending the arms race and strengthening peace in the world, Alfred Nzo stressed.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION IN USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets Baybakov

PM291227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received 25 August A. Tedla, member of the standing Committee of the Provisional Administrative Council and of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for implementing the nationwide campaign of development and central planning of socialist Ethiopia, who is in Moscow. During the talks questions of the further development of USSR-Ethiopian economic cooperation were discussed. N. Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

Visits Uzbekistan

GF301559 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A delegation from socialist Ethiopia is currently visiting Uzbekistan. [Name indistinct], who is the member of the Permanent Committee of [words indistinct] of Ethiopia, is heading the delegation. The guests were received by Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers Presidium. During their friendly talk, the representatives from Ethiopia were briefed on Uzbekistan's achievements under Soviet sovereignty.

The guests acquainted themselves with sites of interest and newly established rayons in Tashkent and visited a kolkhoz, a livestock breeding center, and the scientific research institute for fruitculture, viniculture and wine production in Tashkent Oblast.

UK SEEKS TO MILITARIZE FALKLAND ISLANDS

LD310554 Moscow TASS in English 0517 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov writes: A draft resolution on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has been submitted for the consideration of the United Nations Decolonisation Committee in New York. Noting that the preservation of colonialism is incompatible with the U.N. principles, this document calls on the governments of Argentina and Britain to resume talks and achieve an early peaceful settlement of the dispute over that territory. The international community, the draft emphasises, expresses interest in such talks which will eliminate a cause of serious concern for Latin America.

It is noted in the committee's circles that the issue of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has remained on the order of the day owing to the position of Britain which has been stubbornly unwilling to fulfil the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council, urging a political settlement of the British-Argentinian conflict. Moreover, the British Government is seeking, in defiance of the U.N. decisions, to convert the islands into its major military base.

Already, a 4,000-strong military garrison has been billeted in the captured territory in the South Western Atlantic and work is under way there to build depots for arms and military hardware and set up radar stations. Last July London announced plans to build there also a 215-million-pound-sterling air field which will be able to accomodate strategic bombers. Fast work is also going on to construct storage facilities for missiles and nuclear warheads.

The militarisation of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands tallies with the strategic designs of not only Britain, but also the United States which would like to turn them into a NATO military base in the South Atlantic. According to the Pentagon's ominous plans, they are to become a transshipment point of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" for interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

Argentina has drawn world public attention on more than one occasion of late to the threat emanating from the military build-up off the South American Continent. Such actions, it was emphasised in a recent note sent to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, should be assessed as a challenge to the Argentinian Government which had repeatedly proposed to Britain that talks be opened to resolve the contentious issues. London, as a matter of fact, does not conceal the fact that it is banking on the build-up of military might in the South Atlantic rather than on talks. The British representative to the United Nations cynically said in a letter circulated here that Britain had the inalienable right, and was even duty-bound, to defend the Falklands and would continue to carry out its defensive measures.

It is noted here that the discussion of the issue of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands at the decolonisation committee will give U.N. member states an opportunity to express their protest once again against the militarisation by Britain and its NATO allies of the South Atlantic, jeopardising general peace and security.

GORBACHEV, KAPITONOV ADDRESS PARTY CONFERENCE

PM301157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries and chiefs of party organizational work sections of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms was held at the CPSU Central Committee 29 August. It examined questions of the work of party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Holding Reports and Elections in Primary, Rayon, City, Okrug, Oblast, and Kray Party Organizations."

The conference was opened with an introductory speech by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report was delivered by Ye. K. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. The following spoke in the debate: R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.A. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; P.P. Mozhayev, secretary of Leningrad Obkom; G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; N.A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; I.F. Yakushev, chief of a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee section; T.N. Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; V.I. Kardamavichyus, chief of a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee section; N.D. Pivovarov, second secretary of Rostov Obkom, and L.G. Sizov, second secretary of Krasnoyarsk Kraykom. During the exchange of opinions the conference participants spoke about what is being done in local party organizations to prepare the reports and elections and shared experience.

The conference was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was pointed out in the speeches that the present report and election campaign is being conducted on such a large scale for the first time since the 26th congress. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982), November (1982), and June (1983) Plenum decisions, which defined the principal directions of the work of party organizations at the present stage, have a tremendous influence on the party's activity. The reports and elections will take place at a crucial point in the 5-year plan: Its third year is coming to an end, and the country has entered the concluding stage of the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan as a whole.

Under these conditions it is exceptionally important to hold meetings and conferences at a high organizational and political level in order to analyze in depth and self-critically the work on fulfilling the decisions of the congress and of the Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to outline specific measures for the further improvement of party leadership of all sectors of economic and cultural building.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee guidelines, questions of implementing the party's economic policy must occupy the central place in the work of the meetings and conferences. It is important to concentrate on stabilizing the emerging tendency toward an improvement in basic economic indicators, compensate for the laggardness which occurred in the first years of the 5-year plan, successfully complete the annual plan as a whole, and create a reliable basis for the economy's balanced and efficient development in 1984.

It is of paramount significance to improve qualitative indicators, strictly observe contractual obligations regarding output deliveries, expand consumer goods production, ensure the on-schedule commissioning of production capacities and housing, and improve transportation. In agriculture, the timely gathering and processing of the harvest, feed procurement, and the fulfillment of the plans for state purchases of agricultural produce are at the forefront. Ensuring high work results in all sectors is the party organizations' very best preparation for the reports.

All possible strengthening of socialist labor discipline is especially significant. It is necessary to make an in-depth analysis of the work being done to strengthen organization and order and criticize specific persons who violate discipline or fail to work hard. It is important everywhere to commission spiritual, material, and organizational factors and to create conditions in production which would render impossible any manifestations of indiscipline.

The conference participants pointed out that, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, during the report and election campaign a thorough examination is to be made of party organizations' practical measures to improve ideological work as the cause of the whole party and to strengthen its connection with the resolution of key national economic tasks. It is necessary to investigate how leaders and communists participate in people's education and to especially single out questions of work among youth and party veterans' broad involvement in it. Serious attention must be paid to intensifying the struggle against the influence of bourgeois ideology, against attempts to insinuate alien views and morals into our midst, and against all negative phenomena.

Questions of party organizational work must be a subject of in-depth examination at the meetings and conferences. The state of this work largely determines the strength and influence of party organizations, and it is very important to concentrate on its key problems. One of them is the strengthening of party ranks. The improvement of the qualitative composition of party organizations and strictly individual selection for admission to the party are the chief thing. Every party organization -- at primary, rayon, oblast, and kray level -- must resolve questions of admission to the party in indissoluble connection with improving the distribution of communists in the most important sectors of economic and cultural building.

One of the most urgent tasks today is to enhance the standard of the political leadership of party committees and improve the work style. In accordance with the Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions, party organizations are taking measures to strengthen party and state discipline, step up monitoring and verification of execution, instill order in conferences and sessions, and cut down on official paperwork. But work in this direction is not proceeding identically everywhere. The activity of certain party committees still lacks the initiative and businesslike efficiency which would fully accord with the increased tasks.

The selection of the people and cadres who will work on elected organs is the key question of the report and election campaign, the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes. Active and authoritative comrades who have proved themselves in organizational work and who are capable of leading people must be elected to leading organs at all levels. The election of workers and women to leading organs, the correct combination of experienced cadres with the promotion of young, capable workers, the ensuring of the representation of communists of different nationalities on party organs, and the creation of an effective reserve are very significant.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms must see to it that the reports and elections take place in an atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and of genuine democratism and principledness. It is necessary to regularly examine the progress of meetings and conferences and react promptly to communists' remarks and suggestions.

Reports and elections in the party have always been a major event in the life of the whole country. They prompt both communists and nonparty people to make a great effort to work for the good of the motherland and promote the further strengthening of the party organizations' ties with the masses. It is important to ensure wide publicity for the meetings and conferences and to give the preparations for them and their work systematic and detailed coverage in the central and local press, television, and radio. The generalization of accumulated experience and principled criticism of shortcomings are of special significance here.

Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, military political organs, and the mass media participated in the conference.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Romanov at Construction Meeting

LD122126 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to Construction Workers' Day. Present in the presidium at the meeting were Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other comrades.

In presenting his report Comrade Danilenko, USSR minister of rural construction, noted that the multi-million detachment of workers in the industry are making an important contribution to the development of the country's economy. In the Nonchernozem and Siberian regions, in permafrost and in the Karakum sands, they are constructing enterprises and factories, laying transport main lines and providing people with new homes. The efforts of construction workers, he said, are directed toward the mobilization of new reserves, the strengthening of production discipline and the spreading of progressive experience.

Grishin Meets Party Activists

LD292005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Striving to ensure that goods produced in Moscow equal the best in the world and enjoy high demand from consumers and are competitive on the foreign market is the task posed to the capital's communists by a meeting of the city's party aktiv, which was held today.

It discussed tasks in raising the technical level and quality of industrial goods in the capital's enterprises. A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Zimyanin, Kapitonov at Funeral

PM261359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Final Journey"]

[Text] On 20 August Moscow said its final farewell to Basan Badminovich Gorodovikov, personal pensioner of union status and member of the CPSU since 1939.

The coffin containing his body was placed in a hall. Numerous wreaths lay in the hall, including the wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The awards conferred on B. B. Gorodovikov for services to the motherland were displayed on red velvet.

M. V. Zimyanin and I.V. Kapitonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee: Ye. K. Ligachev, head of a CPSU Central Committee section; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations were in the honor guard.

A funeral meeting was held at the Novodevichiy cemetery where B. B. Gorodovikov was buried.

Aliyev, Zimyanin at Festivities

LD262339 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Soviet Cinema Day will be marked in our country on 27 August. A festive session which took place in Moscow today was devoted to the professional holiday of the masters of the screen. In the presidium were Comrades Aliyev, Zimyanin; Comrade Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; heads of a number of party, soviet, and public organizations, and representatives of the creative unions. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, delivered a report.

Kuznetson Visits Tool Plant

PM181613 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Aug 83 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Warm Meeting"]

[Excerpts] While on vacation in our republic V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the V.I. Lenin Order of Lenin VEF production association in Riga 5 August. He was accompanied by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov familiarized himself with the output of the flagship of Latvian industry and took an interest in the affairs and concerns of the collective. The association's general director, O.K. Lenev, and Party Committee Secretary F. A. Kornelius spoke of how the collective is solving the tasks facing it.

V. V. Kuznetsov familiarized himself with tool production and visited the shops manufacturing telephone and telegraph stations.

He chatted with workers and engineering and technical personnel, who gave him a warm welcome. The conversations dealt with a wide range of issues linked with further increasing production efficiency. In particular there was talk of the prospects for developing the latest means of communication, more rational use of equipment and working time, problems of introducing new technology and progressive techniques, and careful use of material and energy resources. V. V. Kuznetsov emphasized that one of the main responsibilities of a collective is the search for ways of steadily increasing labor productivity at each work place. In this regard he was interested in how VEF uses team methods of organizing and remunerating labor and how the collective struggles to strengthen plan and labor discipline.

V. V. Kuznetsov familiarized himself in detail with the association collective's socioeconomic development program and took an interest in labor conditions, opportunities for relaxation, and questions of housing construction. He visited the "Vefovets" Order of the Labor Red Banner catering combine where he showed an interst in the progressive methods of organizing public catering.

V. V. Kuznetsov wished the VEF collective great new successes in labor and in their personal lives and expressed confidence that the enterprise's working people will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and will make a worthy contribution to implementing the USSR Food Program.

V. V. Kuznetsov and A.E. Voss laid flowers at the association's memorial to V. I. Lenin and at the memorial wall to the VEF workers who perished fighting the German Fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

Ryzhkov at Miners' Meeting

LD262343 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting to mark Miners' Day was held in the State Central Concert Hall in Moscow today. Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of a number of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners and representatives of the Moscow public were in the presidium. Comrade Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry, delivered a report.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION

PM301526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Professor M. Mchedlov and Professor V. Rozhnov under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "On Socialist Civilization"]

[Text] At all times and in all societies, man has been inseparable from the specific cultural and historical environment in which he lives. From birth he assimilates a wide range of social norms, rules, customs, views, and precepts; he then becomes the vehicle for a certain concept of civic duties, shares and supports particular ideas of good and evil, justice and duty, and principles of mutual relations with people and with nature, adheres to accepted standards of consumption and so forth. Conditioned ultimately by socioeconomic factors, they determine the potential for his life's activity in a particular society.

Having broken with the precepts and rules of the civilization of private property, socialism asserts and improves the social, spiritual, and cultural values that are worthy of man and that correspond to his nature. And perhaps the greatest service that the theory and practice of scientific socialism renders to mankind is that in assimilating and disseminating everything positive that has been received from the past, it adds to the treasury of world civilization in the humanitarian principles of relations between society and the individual and the new context of people's activity in various spheres of a way of life that is characterized by the richness of social relations, the rational structure of material and spiritual needs, the motivation of practical action, and a high standard of culture.

Socialism's main aim is to comprehensively realize man's vocation and purpose and to fully reveal his abilities. The infinite progress of the new civilization is inseparable from the limitless exposure of the individual's creative gifts or, in K. Marx' words, from the "development of all human resources just as they are, irrespective of any scale LAID DOWN IN ADVANCE" [words in uppercase published in boldface] (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 46, part 1, p 476).

Of course, the establishment of the socialist way of life is not a single isolated and straightforward act. And it is not simply that it can be based solely on an adequate material and technical base, new social relations, and genuine democracy. There are at least two other factors that give this problem a special edge. First, the introduction of socialist values is invariably carried out in opposition to the "values" of the bourgeois world. Second, even under conditions of established socialism, the new values are not yet the property of all members of society and are sometimes not even fully understood. Thus the task of paramount importance is to analyze and generalize the masses' revolutionary creativity in the creation of new forms of existence to develop the theoretical and practical questions of the socialist way of life on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodolgy, and -- the main thing -- to create the conditions for the unconditional observance of the principles of that way of life by every citizen.

Addressing the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, Yu.V. Andropov said: "We often use the phrase 'to raise the standard of living.' But it is sometimes treated in an oversimplified way and is only taken to mean increasing the population's income and the production of consumer goods. In fact, the concept of the standard of living is far broader and deeper. It includes the constant raising of people's consciousness and standards including the standard of everyday life, conduct and what I would call the standard of rational consumption. It includes exemplary social order, health and rational nutrition and the high quality of the consumer services (as is well known, all is by no means well in that respect here). It includes the use of leisure time that is worthwhile from the moral and aesthetic viewpoint. In brief, all that, taken together, is worthy of the name of socialist civilization."

One of the main components of socialist civilization is man's social complexion, his attitude to matters, and his active participation in the people's exploits. The character traits and conduct appropriate to that mission cannot be achieved without the comprehensive, harmonious development of the individual and the raising of his spiritual standard, without the ability to combine one's own aims and wishes with those of society, without the inner need to be useful to society and without a clear understanding of the historic role of the land of soviets that was first to blaze the trail toward mankind's communist future.

The socialist system opens up before each citizen an inexhaustible potential for raising the standard of education, culture and vocational training, for broadening one's outlook, and developing one's capabilities.

As a system that knows no unemployment, crises, or class, national, or religious discrimination, it enables Soviet people to look optimistically toward the future in the knowledge that the steadfast economic progress of the state is the guarantee that their prosperity will also increase.

But the humanism of the socialist system, of course, presupposes honest and selfless work by each person in the interests of all. In this respect the viewpoint of the detached observer is antisocial and runs contrary to the entire moral atmosphere of mature socialism and, in so doing, causes harm to the common cause and to the individual himself.

The philosophy of isolating oneself and of detaching oneself from the country's creative labor rhythm is the philosophy of bourgeois philistinism. The profession of that philosophy objectively and inevitably drags the proponent down into the quagmire of worship at the feet of an unconcealed, avid consumerism, the cult of objects and money that demeans a man's dignity, and further still, along the straight road to money-grubbing, acquisitiveness, and miserliness. Spiritual bankruptcy and degeneration occur among military philistines long before society takes its inevitable and just toll of them.

The entire system of socialist society's moral values and all its principles and institutions are geared toward inculcating in each citizen a sense of the priority of social interests above everything on the basis of which personal interests can also be reliably safeguarded. This is the first system in world civilization that envisages social respect for the man who devotes his labor and knowledge to other people. The socialist principle of "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" has made it not only the sole source and measure of prosperity but also the basic criterion of man's social situation. Incessant money-grubbers, who can never get enough of anything, are elements alien to our society and are social freeloaders who evoke just anger and indignation among the multimillion masses of working people. They must be eradicated.

Socialism's supreme aim is to increase the material and spiritual prosperity of society and its citizens. It is ensured by the entire social and economic policy of our party and the Soviet state of the whole people. But, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, that growth cannot be perceived merely in terms of increasing the population's income and the production of consumer goods. In order to correctly understand the present situation, it is important to steadfastly pursue the principles of socialism that asserts a rational and noble way of life and includes the whole gamut of truly human values, and is free of all those factors that demean a citizen's dignity and are the antitheses of our way of life. The new society also ensures the creation of a new psychological climate, the formation and elevation of needs and the encouragement of reasonable aspirations.

The conscientious and purposeful struggle against the false idol of misconceived material prosperity as a system of unreasonable consumption brings out the best qualities of Soviet man -- the active fighter for the establishment of socialist values that overthrow the private property mentality with its cult of pure hard cash, the predatory competitive struggle, the glorification of cynical coercion, outrages upon the individual, and the propagandizing of social pessimism.

This ideological confrontation also gives rise to and improves the genuine culture of socialism just as it forms a new type of civilized people who are characterized by communist conviction, a clear sense of political direction, and the socialist thrust of their social, moral, and ethical ideals. The civilized man of socialism is a collectivist, a citizen who feels that he is master of his country in the full sense of the word, who cares about its prosperity, and who bears his share of responsibility for the cause of the whole people.

Socialist civilization presupposes both a lofty conscientiousness and the acquisition of a system of scientific, theoretical, and philosophical knowledge, and also the rich emotional and moral life of the vehicles of this civilization. The specific features of modern man's work and everyday life necessarily draw attention to the emotional aspect of life. The scientific and technical revolution exerts a profound influence on people's consciousness, conduct, and pace of life and, consequently, on their spiritual condition.

One of the most characteristic features of that life is the continuous and constantly accelerating increase in the flow of information that man must perceive and assimilate. Relations between people are increasing considerably and are becoming more varied. People are confronted far more frequently than before with a change in conditions at the production unit or in everyday life: They have to abandon previously assimilated models of behavior; and they have to take responsible decisions more quickly when faced with a choice of many possibilities that previously did not exist.

In socialist society, this dynamism of the social environment favors the fuller realization of man's strengths and abilities. But at the same time, it exerts an even stronger influence of his character, tendencies, and feelings. In this respect a man's nervous and psychological stress is connected with the need to devote oneself "wholeheartedly" to the execution of his patriotic and labor duty that is based on an inner belief in the correctness of our ideals. It is the awareness of the justice and grandeur of the social cause in which the individual is a participant that helps to overcome that stress. The depth of his ideological conviction is a positive factor that influences a man's conduct.

The situation appears completely different when the person who has succumbed to petty bourgeois aspirations also devotes himself "wholeheartedly," but this time to ideals and aspirations that are alien to our society as, for example, the pursuit of so-called prestige valuables. As a rule, this degenerates into acquisitiveness and often leads such people to extreme spiritual destitution and even to self-torture and self-exhaustion. One automatically thinks: If only their wasted energy had been focused on a real and worthy cause, how much benefit would they have brought to society and how much respect from the people around them, how much moral satisfaction would they have gained for themselves.

Man's ability to properly utilize his free time is an important criterion of socialist civilization. Our state offers tremendous opportunities for this purpose: the 5-day working week, the paid leave system, the extensive network of vacation hotels, rest homes, theaters, sports camps, clubs, and so on. Soviet man has everything for a rich spiritual life and for communing with the riches of science, the different arts, any kind of artistic creativity, inventions, and physical culture -- everything for expressing his best motives, his noble, emotionally saturated aspirations.

It is, however, well known that creative labor is the main sculptor of personality. It shapes the lofty spiritual qualities in the vehicles of the new socialist civilization and fills their lives with meaningful content: purposefulness, persistence, willpower, and awareness of their usefulness for the people's cause. Labor brings people closer together and strengthens the feelings of comradeship, collectivism, and civic awareness. Labor, more than anything else, brings about the realization of the principle of socialism: one for all and all for one.

This is why it is only natural that as soon as man starts to neglect his labor obligations or to fulfill them unconscientiously and to break away from the collective, as soon as he withdraws into his petty bourgeois, selfish existence, the reward is his collapse as a personality.

It is not only the spiritual character that is destroyed, and at times such a person easily falls victim to harmful habits. For example, the fatal road leading to the quagmire of drunkenness is taken without particular particular resistance and at times even willingly.

But while speaking about the educational function of labor it must be born in mind that it performs this function only when it is oriented toward the lofty goals of construction and imbued with creative meaning. It is impossible to expect possible progress, improvement in the national economy's efficiency, or acceleration of the scientific and technical progress without overcoming the careless and disrespectful attitude toward both one's own and other people's labor, without its comprehensive scientific organization, or without the absolute observation of labor and state discipline by all citizens.

It is important to create the kind of conditions that would fully encourage honest and highly productive labor and would render unattractive -- both from the material and the moral point of view -- any slipshod or inefficient work.

The interests of society require that the working people be convinced through their own experience and practical activity of the correctness of socialist principles and the need to apply them unswervingly in practice. Success in socioeconomic building depends to a large extent upon the responsibility of each working person, upon his consciousness, initiative, discipline, and understanding of social duty. In their turn, socioeconomic building, the high degree of the scientific substantiation of its problems, and the reasonable organization of participation by all the people in their implementation will create conditions for the further affirmation of the new world outlook and socialist social behavior.

Man's work upon himself, his self-education, and his inner exactingness toward his own self play by no means the least important role in the development of characteristics that are typical of his socialist civilization. And this is what some people occasionally fail to appreciate. They have become used to public and state organizations and the collectives dealing with this. They themselves do very little to overcome their own shortcomings. Such people are inclined to blame others, rather than themselves, for the difficulties encountered in life.

It is understandable that self-education is a far from easy task. It is well known that victory over one's self is the greatest victory of all. The self-enhancing work on one's own education, the cultivation of lofty volitional qualities and civic attitudes, and the upsurge of spiritual energy are, of course, unthinkable without reliance upon the atmosphere of social optimism that engulfs us all and the collectivism inherent in Soviet people, upon the striving to live and work in the communist fashion, in accordance with the principles of Marxist-Leninist understanding of the world. It is important that the life of people, all of whose thoughts are oriented toward the selfless service of the common cause and who derive personal satisfaction and a joy of life from the collective's successes, should be an example to be followed in the bracing atmosphere of our times. Only on the basis of cultivating within himself such firm social precepts and such an oulook that is identical with that of all the people, can man be assured that his individual work on his own self will be fruitful.

Socialist civilization presupposes the personal integrity of its vehicles. Its principles must be observed everywhere, in any sphere of their vital activity -- the economy, politics, ideology, culture, daily life. In short, socialist civilizaiton is manifest in the entire diversity of the individual's social ties and in his attitude toward the surrounding world and his own behavior and actions.

It is also manifest in such a delicate sphere as the interrelation of people within the collective. The concept of socialist civilization, in our opinion, also includes the qualities that characterize a person's standard of behavior and, generally, his inner culture, tact, modesty, benevolence, responsiveness, decency, and readiness to share knowledge and experience and always come to another person's assistance, particularly at a difficult moment.

Our party's titanic educational work is aimed at ensuring that all Soviet people organically combine knowledge of socialist principles, inner conviction as to the rightness of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and systematic, persistent, effective activity in the name of asserting the highest, communist civilization. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has pointed out, "The party tries to ensure that we raise a person not simply as a bearer of a certain sum of knowledge but, above all, as a citizen of a socialist society and an active builder of communism, with his inherent ideological aims, morality, and interests and a high standard of work and behavior."

Communists pursue the noble aim of mobilizing people's spiritual energy to realize their lofty civic duty and to create in the country an atmosphere of nationwide condemnation and intolerance of any manifestations of narrow-minded philistinism, consumerism, private-ownership mentality, and self-isolation within the circle of one's "own" interests and affairs. The party molds in the masses conscious and active opposition to bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, to unscientific views, and to antisocialist phenomena -- red tape, bribetaking, and an inattentaive attitude to the individual. All this is a most urgent task of communist education and at the same time appears as an urgent social requirement and a necessary condition of our society's further development.

High ideological commitment and internal self-discipline, organization in work and in all social activity, the rich emotional world of the individual, and the optimistic and conscious desire to strive for an increasingly good life for the entire people are inalienable features of socialist civilization. They must be inherent in every citizen of the society of mature socialism.

The investigation of problems of socialist civilization is a comprehensive and multi-faceted task. Its resolution presupposes the active participation of all social scientists.

IML'S RODIONOV VIEWS NEED FOR NEW PARTY PROGRAM

PM301213 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Professor P. Rodionov, doctor of historical sciences and first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, under the rubric "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress": "Stages of the Great Path" -- words in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] In the spring of 1902, V.I. Lenin wrote: "...Everyone is now expecting the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] congress to provide decisions that are equal to ALL the revolutionary tasks of the present day...."

That was also noted by Georgiy Valentinovich Plekhanov, the first outstanding propagandist of Marxism in Russia. When opening the Second RSDWP Congress in Brussels on 17 (30) July 1903, he said that the congress "is a landmark in our party's history.

The debates at the second congress, which lasted for nearly 1 month, first in Brussels and subsequently in London, reflected topical problems of social development. And the fact that the congress found a correct, Marxist solution and that the revolutionary trend defended by Lenin's ISKRA triumphed there to a great extent determined the historical destiny of the 20th century.

We call the scientific communist world outlook Marxism-Leninism and we call Leninism contemporary Marxism. And that characterizes in the most accurate possible way the outstanding contribution made by the creator of our party to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. V.I. Lenin's inestimable service was precisely that he proved scientifically the need to create under the new historical conditions, the conditions of imperialism, a party of a new type radically different from the parties of the Second International, which were incapable of revolutionary action. And the Bolshevik Party that he created led the workers movement out of the impasses of reforming and onto the broad highway of revolutionary struggle.

The party program adopted by the second congress set as the basic tasks the overthrow of Czarist autocracy, the carrying out of a socialist revolution, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

In March 1919 the Eighth Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress stated that the first RSDWP program had been fulfilled. Ahead stood a transition to the main aim of socialist revolution -- the aim of creation. That was an incredibly difficult task. Primarily because the world's first workers and peasants' state had to travel an unknown path.

Moreover, the overthrown bourgeoisie, aided by imperialist reaction, tried to stifle the young republic and to eliminate the October Revolution's great gains.

Lenin's plan for building socialism, which formed the basis of the new program, was simultaneously a bold and a scientifically validated plan for the conscious historic creativity of the broad working masses. The party had to defend it in a keen struggle against skeptics and capitulationists within its own ranks. Wiithout the ideological destruction of the anti-Leninist tendencies that were dragging the party and the country backward, the resolution of the complex tasks of socialist building would have been impossible.

The creation of a mighty industry, the socialist restructuring of the countryside on the basis of collectivization, the cultural revolution, and the solution of the very difficult nationalities question -- all this meant that under the party's leadership, the Soviet people had splendidly implemented Lenin's brilliant plans.

After healing the wounds of the Great Patriotic War in a very short time, our country took a considerable new step forward. By the late fifties and the early sixties the party already had every reason -- in the light of domestic and international factors -- to reach the conclusion that socialism had triumphed completely and irrevocably in the USSR. That meant that the second party program had also been implemented. And the party itself, while remaining the party of the working class, had by that time also become the acknowledged vanguard of the entire Soviet people.

In its third program adopted by the 22d CPSU Congress, the party put forward the threefold task of creating the material and technical base of communism, improving social relations, and educating the new man.

The main outcome of the revolutionary-transforming activity of the party and the people is the building of a developed socialist society, and the main task is to further improve that society. It is a society where an economic base, social structure, and political system corresponding to socialist principles have already been created and where socialism is developing on its own collectivist basis.

Whereas at the beginning of the twenties the Bolsheviks dreamed of producing 8.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 10-15 years. Soviet industry now produces that amount in 2 and 1/2 days. They planned to extract 12-15 million tons of oil in the same period, but we obtain that amount (including gas condensate) in 8 days. They proposed to smelt 6.5 million tons of steel in that period. That amount is now smelted in 16 days. In the past 65 years industrial production in our country has increased by more than 40,000 percent, and the commissioning of fixed capital has increased by nearly 50,000 percent.

Back in 1921, in an article devoted to the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, Lenin wrote: "...We are entitled to be proud, and indeed are proud, of the fact that we have had the good fortune to BEGIN the building of the Soviet state and to BEGIN thereby a new era in world history...." And now, from the heights scaled by our people in communist building, we have even more reason for being proud.

These sentiments were very well expressed by Aleksandr Tvardovskiy in his wonderful poem "Distance Beyond Distance":

Year after year,
Milestone after milestone,
Region after region.
The road is hard. But the wind of age
Is filling our sails.

But in addition to the indisputable achievements, the party can also see the difficulties shortcomings, and unresolved problems. Even now in our society there are certain contradictions of a nonantagonistic nature. Unlike in capitalist society, they are being overcome here by means of purposeful regulation. Thus the significance of the party's scientifically validated activity is growing.

A distinction should be made between the difficulties that arise from onward development and the shortcomings and errors that are often engendered by inertia and conservatism, but by no means by the essence of the social system. Thus, for instance, as the 26th party congress and the November (1983) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums noted departmental and bureaucratic barriers and the inadequate sense of responsibility of some personnel for the job in hand are a great obstacle to the solution of urgent economic tasks, and, indeed, not just economic tasks. The acute criticism of such phenomena demonstrates that our party has sufficient strength to openly criticize itself and to bluntly call mistakes and weaknesses by their proper names.

The problems of improving real socialism increase the role of subjective factors in society's development: the political maturity of the individual, high communist consciousness and discipline, and the personal responsibility of each citizen for the state of affairs in his own collective and in society as a whole.

The well known slogan "Forward, communists!" is now being filled with new content. The party demands that communists be in the vanguard of the struggle for what is new and progressive. And that they struggle uncompromisingly against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, nationalism, deviations from the norms of communist ethics and morality, sluggishness, and stagnation.

Some people in the West like to argue that Marxism-Leninism has now been transformed into a dogma. In fact, as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," it is only the continuous self-renewal of revolutionary theory under the influence of revolutionary practice that makes Marxism the true science and art of revolutionary creativity.

The law that the more widely and profoundly the new system develops, the more substantial the role of Marxist-Leninist theory becomes is now emerging increasingly tangibly and fully. The new phenomena and processes of social practice -- which are often very complex -- necessitate profound theoretical interpretation. The party and its cadres, including scientific cadres, are called upon, in Friedrich Engels' words, "...to accurately grasp the character, significance, and necessary consequences of major historical events when those events are still being played out before our very eyes or have only just taken place."

In recent years our party has made an important contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. The concept of developed socialism is of special theoretical and practical significance.

Generalizing the experience of socialist and communist building, the CPSU continues to deepen the concept of developed socialism and to clarify and concretize our program tasks and strategy and tactics for the long term.

The prospects for and outlines of the country's further development were mapped out in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum on the preparation of a new edition of the party program.

On the whole, the present CPSU program correctly characterizes the law-governed features of social development and the aims and basic tasks of the party and the Soviet people. Much of what is envisaged in it has already been implemented. At the same time, some program provisions have not fully passed the test of time, since in some respects they were divorced from reality, jumped the gun, and contained an unwarranted degree of detail.

The question is posed in clear and definite terms: Under present-day conditions the party program must correspond to the tasks of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of mature socialism and thus must take into account the level of development of society's production forces and the character and state of production relations and must proceed from the objective need for profound changes in the quality of those relations. And also for changes in people's consciousness and in all spheres of social life, including literature and art.

As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the conclusion that in the period of developed socialism the party's role in society's life increases steadily. This conclusion is an integral part of the concept of developed socialism, is based on Marxist-Leninist tenets on the relationship between the objective and the subjective and on the priority of the conscious over the spontaneous, and is confirmed by a wealth of social experience. But for this tendency to be manifested in its full force, the party must develop on the basis of its inherent laws features and on the basis of strict and consistent observance of Leninist norms of party life.

The party is entitled to rely on science, including social scientists, when resolving the great and increasingly complex tasks facing it. It pays tribute to what has already been done. The best works of Soviet philosophers, economists, historians, sociologists, lawyers, and psychologists have undoubtedly helped in the elaboration of the theoretical provisions and conclusions contained in the CPSU's program documents.

Nevertheless, as the Central Committee June plenum pointed out, the assistance provided by scientists and scientific instututions could have been more thorough. Science has still not suggested to practice ways of resolving current problems. Sometimes it is necessary to act empirically, using the very irrational method of trial and error. The changes taking place in life are not being duly reflected in the social sciences.

Social scientists are called upon to ensure the profounder interpretation of social experience in the light of contradictions and difficulties of an objective and a subjective character. It is very important that this interpretation result in practical recommendations and well-founded social forecasts. This applies primarily to economists, but at the same time much can and must be done by respresentatives of the other social sciences, including literary science.

In this respect it is necessary above all to put an end to instances of philosophical vagueness, of scholastic theorizing that is divorced from real life, of the "avoidance" of urgent tasks, and of the lack of due timeliness and flexibility in scientific research.

The party expects social scientists to resolutely address the crucial practical tasks facing the country and the world socialist system. It expects them to take a most active part in implementing the program outlined by the Central Committee June plenum for improving ideological and mass political work.

As the plenum noted, it is the most important mission of socialist culture to shape and foster man's spiritual needs and to actively influence the individual's ideological political and moral character. This determines the degree of responsibility of the artist, whose talent the party rates highly and sees as a most valuable asset of society. The artist's civic stance was and remains the point of departure in creation.

Here it is necessary to ensure the constant and complete unity of standpoints and actions of all components providing ideological support -- party organizations, cultural establishments, creative collectives, and all the mass media.

Now, in the 1980's, mankind can see increasingly clearly that the great cause begun by the second party congress lives on and is triumphing. That cause is embodied in the developed socialist society and in the strengthening community of the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries. It is embodied in the mighty scope of the international workers and communist movement, which was and remains the most influential political force of the present day. It is embodied in the successes of the peoples' national liberation struggle and in working people's struggle for democracy and social progress, peace, and international security.

"An unbreakable thread of revolutionary continuity," CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin pointed out in the report "The Party of Revolutionary Action," "links the CPSU's activity with its ideological and organizational principles and with the principles of the Bolshevik, Leninist ethic, which is inseperable from truly revolutionary policy." The recent meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee demonstrates that even now, when we encounter fundamentally new tasks, we turn to the experience and exploits of these who showed the Russian proletariat the only true way in the struggle for communism. For 80 years the Leninist Communist Party has performed practical work "unequaled in the world in terms of wealth of experience." And this experience has now become the asset on the entire world revolutionary movement.

BAYBAKOV, OTHERS DISCUSS WAYS TO BOLSTER ECONOMY

LD280458 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] One of the speakers at a news conference in Moscow devoted to improving the Soviet economy was the deputy prime minister and the head of the National Planning Agency, Nikolay Baybakov. First of all you're going to hear a part of what he said, and after that there'll be a number of experts to comment on his words. First of all, Nikolay Baybakov.

[Begin Baybakov recording in Russian fading into translation] It is evident that in the national economy, there's still too much regulating of industrial enterprises. These have limited rights when it comes to using their assets, stimulating good works, and taking decision that have a direct bearing on their operation. In giving them more rights we have no intention of reducing centralized control of the economy. In fact we are taking steps to improve centralized management. It is our hope that a combination of broader rights for the individual enterprises and centralized management will produce a good effect. [end recording]

The words of the deputy prime minister and head of the National Planning Agency, Nikolay Baybakov.

Our correspondent has also asked a number of experts to comment on these words. But first the economist, Dr (Semyon Hayman), who contributes to EKO, an economics monthly published by the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the city of Novosibirsk.

[Begin (Hayman) recording in Russian fading into translation] Our potential is growing steadily and very fast. For instance we now have more metal processing equipment than the United States, Japan and Federal Germany taken together. And no one gave it to us or loaned it to us. So you see the remarkable growth of our resources. This shows there's no state of emergency in the Soviet economy. Otherwise there would have been no growth in our resources. But when it comes to their use there is room for improvements. Our economy now operates more intelligently than it used to. We experiment before we take any radical decisions. [end recording]

The Soviet economist, Dr (Semyon Hayman). When our correspondent asked another economist who contributes to the monthly EKO, Dr (Dmitri Muskvin) whether the measures now being introduced signify any fundamental changes in the Soviet economic policy, he said this.

[Begin (Muskvin) recording in Russian fading into translation] We are simply giving more attention to the economy than we used to. Our economic policy remains basically unchanged. [end recording]

The economist Dr (Dmitri Muskvin). The head of the National Planning Agency, Nikolay Baybakov told the new conference in Moscow that the government intends to act cautiously in carrying out the new measures to upgrade the economy. Before extending them throughout the nation's industry, he will check their effect in five ministries in various Soviet republics. One of these is the Ministry for the Food Industry of the Ukrainian Republic. With a population of 50 million the Ukraine is the second largest republic. Our correspondent contacted the minister for the food industry, Nikolay Kulinich, by phone and asked what experiments he plans in his ministry. This is what the minister replied.

[Begin Kulinich recording in Russian fading into translation] The purpose of the experiment is to increase production and improve quality, by introducing better management and giving the individual factories more rights. If a factory reaches its output targets for the year, it will be allowed a 15 percent increase in the money it sets aside to use as bonuses for its employees. If it reaches all its output targets for the year, and in addition meets all its commitments to the consumer, every employee at the factory that has contributed to this will get a bonus at the end of the year amounting to 3 months earnings. [end recording]

The correspondent also asked the minister for the food industry of the Ukranian Republic, Nikolay Kulinich, in just what way the factories of his industry will gain greater independence [the minister's reply is read by unidentified second announcer]. If a factory produces what it did before, but with fewer employees and thereby saves on wages it will have the right to give each worker a 25 percent increase in wages, and each member of the engineering staff an increase of 50 percent. And the ministry itself has been given the right to increase the salaries of factory managers for good work. But if the factory begins to perform less efficiently, this increase will be taken away. Everything is now made dependent on good work.

BRIEFS

NEW UKRAINE POWER STATION -- Drill operators have appeared on the Dnepr banks near Kanev in Cherkassy Oblast. Preparations are in progress there for the construction of a 3.6-million kilowatt water accumulating electric power station which will rank among Europe's largest. It will be much stronger than the Kanev GES. The purpose of the new GES is, figuratively speaking, to correct the cardiogram of daily power consumption schedules. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Aug 83 AU]

KIRGIZ POWER GENERATION -- Powerplants in Kirgiz SSR have generated 7 billion kWh of electricity since the beginning of the year. Half of this amount has been generated by four powerplants constructed on Nayrn River. Work to generate more power from the same river is continuing. The new Tash-Kumyr powerplant is currently under construction on the same river -- the fifth powerplant on the river. Preparations continue for another two hydroelectric power plants on Naryn River. In total there will be about 20 powerplants on Naryn River, generating a total of 40 billion kWh of electricity. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83 GF]

KAZAKH BOOK -- A new scientific book has been published in Alma-Ata on the history of the Kazakh SSR's economy, current economic situation and the possibility of future economic development. Also depicted in the book is information about the development of Kazakh industry with the help of other peoples living in the Soviet Union. [Excerpts] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Aug 83 GF]

RESOLUTION ISSUED ON SUGAR BEET HARVESTING

PM301544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Prompt Harvesting, Procurement, and Processing of the 1983 Sugar Beet Harvest."

The resolution notes that in recent years there has been a serious lag in the production of sugar beet and the fulfillment of plans for procurements and sugar production.

In many beet-sowing republics, harvesting and transporting of the roots to beet reception centers and sugar refineries are regularly delayed and food industry enterprises fail to take adequate steps to improve storage and speed up the processing of beets, resulting in losses of the harvested crop, a reduction in sugar yield, and a large production shortfall.

This year good prerequisites have been created for the fulfillment of state plans for purchases of sugar beet and sugar production.

Attaching great importance to the prompt and high-quality harvesting and processing of sugar beet in 1983, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, party Kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, and agro-industrial associations to take additional steps to tend the crops, complete preparations in good time, efficiently harvest the sugar beet at the right time, implement procurements and processing, avoid losses, increase sugar output at sugar refineries, and also insure:

That all beet harvesting equipment and transport facilities, beet reception centers, and sugar refineries are ready before harvesting starts. They must ensure the full manning of harvesting units, beet reception centers, and sugar refineries with skilled cadres and have the right conditions for highly productive labor. They must organize everywhere the harvesting of sugar beets by the flow-line and continuous heaping and carting methods;

The sale to the state of the entdire industrial crop without allowing the beets to be used as feed. They must organize on every farm the daily reception of harvested beets, establishing a procedure whereby the harvested area is not plowed until all the roots have been picked up.

The councils of ministers of the beet-sowing union republics, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Railways, are instructed to further examine the zone of each sugar refinery, establish the distance between beet plantations and beet reception centers, and where necessary open temporary beet reception centers.

When determining the date for the commencement of beet lifting and the startup of sugar refineries, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are asked to proceed on the basis of the need to ensure the fulfillment of sugar production plans in the third quarter of 1983, including September, and deliveries of sugar to trade organization.

The USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry must specify at least 10 days before harvesting starts the quantity of beets to be sold to the state before 15 September 1983 in the case of every beet-sowing farm and sugar refinery, depending on the date when the sugar refineries start up, and must ensure that the relevant amendments are made to the forward contacts and must tighten control over the fulfillment of forward contracts. They must also tighten control over the observance of all-union state standard demands during the surrender of sugar beets by farms and the reception of beets by reception centers and over the observance of the established procedure for the surrender and reception of and payment for sugar beet depending on the sugar content.

Union republican Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers have the tasks of ensuring that the requisite numbers of trucks are available to move the sugar beets. Union republican councils of ministers are authorized to commandeer for a period of up to 40 days, in order to transport the 1983 sugar beet harvest, trucks and trailers with sides belonging to all enterprises, institutions, and organizations, irrespective of the department they come under, along with drivers and repair facilities (apart from trucks essential to operations at enterprises and in organizations).

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the councils of ministers of the beet-sowing union republics are instructed to ensure deliveries of fuel oil and other types of fuel and also supplies of natural gas for sugar refineries in accordance with allocations for 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 on the dates and in the amounts required for the continuous processing of sugar beet.

For the purpose of speeding up processing, reducing losses of sugar beets, and increasing sugar output the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the councils of ministers of the beet-sowing union republics are obliged to implement in 1983, when necessary, interrepublican and interoblast sugar beet shipments to ensure even sugar refinery loading.

The USSR Ministry of Procurements must ensure return sales to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises before 1 April 1984 of the entire quantity of mixed feed due to them in line with established norms for sugar beets and sugar beet seeds sold to the state out of the 1983 harvest.

In was deemed necessary to lay down that payment for 1983 sugar beet sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises from feed sowings be made in line with established purchase prices plus 50 percent.

Matters relating to additional allocations of material and technical facilities for the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, beet reception centers, and sugar refineries for the harvesting, procurement, and processing of sugar beet were also decided.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and sugar industry and motor vehicle and railroad transport enterprises will make every effort to ensure that all the sugar beet is harvested, promptly shipped, safely stored and rapidly processed and that the maximum amount of sugar is obtained per hectare of the crop.

CSA DATA ON HARVEST WORK IN RSFSR REPORTED

LD302048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has announced data on the progress of field work in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Cereal crops have now been harvested on an area of over 50 million hectares. This is three-fourths of the entire sown area. Farmers have almost completed the harvest in Leningrad, Pskov, Bryansk and many other oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryazan and Tula Oblasts have started harvesting grain crops. Mass harvesting is in progress on the fields of Western and Eastern Siberia. Threshing has been completed on 1 million hectares by Altay machine operators. Altogether in the republic grain crops, buckwheat, and millet have been cut on more than one-third of the area. Harvesting of pulse crops is coming to an end everywhere. Half of the area given over to them are now occupied by winter crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION DISRUPTED BY RAILCAR DELAYS

LD302029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Krasnodar correspondent Valentin Tarasov report]

[Excerpts] This year the Timashevskiy elevator has received 130,000 tons of grain. The elevator has begun to send grain to the central region of the Russian Federation, but there is trouble with railcar delays. In August it was proposed to send 25,000 tons. However, only 10 railcars were dispatched. In the month of September, approximately the same amount needs to be sent but there remain very few railcars.

It should be said that there exists a difficult situation with the dispatch of grain not just at the Timashevskiy elevator, but at other elevators in the kray. I was told at the kray directorate for bread products that every day about 100 railcars of grain are not sent in the Krasnodar division of the railways.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD310820 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- To ensure the operation of long-distance radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communication, the beaming of central television programs to the "Orbita" network and international cooperation the Soviet Union today launched another communication satellite, "Molniya-3".

The satellite was put into the orbit with an apogee of 40,815 kilometers above the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 497 kilometers over the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes. The inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communication sessions via the "Molniya-3" satellite will be held as scheduled.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS RESOLUTION

PM301604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Excerpt] As noted in the recently published CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" and in accordance with the course toward the intensification of social production elaborated at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the scale of the utilization of scientific and technical achievements has increased substantially. Soviet people, primarily our millions of scientists, industrial and agricultural specialists, inventors, and rationalizers, welcomed this document of paramount importance with fervent approval. They see it as a step on the path of implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums on the vitally important improvement of labor productivity on the basis of the broad and speedy introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience into practice and the practical combination of the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the most recent stage of the scientific and technical revolution.

"The task consists," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "of elaborating a system of organizational, economic, and moral measures which would give leaders, workers, and, of course, scientists and designers a vested interest in technical renewal, this making working according to the old ways disadvantageous." The adopted resolution is aimed at resolving this. In this document, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stressed that it is the very important duty of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs to radically improve all the work to accelerate scientific and technical progress. We must proceed from the fact that in the next few years industry must ensure the output of products which are in line with the best contemporary models and also the introduction of progressive technological processes -- and that on this basis labor productivity in the national economy is to be substantially improved.

We are talking of the further rapid advance of the whole national economy toward new frontiers of scientific and technical progress. In this connection, scientific establishments have been entrusted with responsible missions -- they must secure an improvement in the practical results of scientific research work and actively assist the large-scale introduction of scientific achievements and concentration of scientific potential on satisfying the current and the long-term needs of the national economy.

Ministries and departments have received the mandate to keep questions of the scientific and technical retooling of production and the satisfaction of the demand for high-quality products at the focus of their attention. Resolute measures must be taken to strengthen all links connected with the creation and introduction of new technology -- from the training of scientific and specialist cadres and the accelerated construction and technical equipping of pilot and experimental centers and production facilities to the creation of reserve capacities for perfecting and putting into production progressive types of equipment and materials.

Many other frontline sections of the struggle for scientific and technical progress also require support. One of the chief avenues of work to accelerate such progress is the broad automation of production processes using automated machine tools, machines, and devices, standardized equipment modules, robot engineering complexes, and computer equipment.

The new stage which is beginning in the implementation of the scientific and technical policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state will be characterized by a considerable increase in exactingness and responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and targets connected with the development of science and technology. These targets now count among the most important indicators, on the basis of which, primarily, the results of collectives' economic activity are assessed and the results of socialist competition summarized. Ministries and departments are called on to demonstrate their concern for the strict fulfillment of these indicators and for the observance of the normative deadlines for renewal (modernization) and for ending the output of outdated products with increased exactingness toward those who permit shortcomings in this matter.

The struggle to strengthen discipline and order must also embrace this sphere of the national economy. Incidentally, it does not befit many sector staffs to make exceptions for themselves. Is it really justified, for instance, for the Ministry of the Automotive Industry to postpone until 1984-1985 from 89 percent of the targets in the 5-year plan for discontinuing production of outdated products? Indeed, in a number of other ministries and departments there is an insufficient sense of responsibility for the technical standard of production and product quality, the fruits of developments are utilized only poorly, and the pilot and experimental base of many enterprises lag behind contemporary demands.